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Vol. CVII.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.

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The 'Allenburys' DENTAL CREAM ('Odontase')

Please Note !

- 1 The 'Allenburys' Dental Cream is the new name for 'Odontase.'
- 2 On November 1st the retail price was increased to 1/3 per tube.
- 3 The usual discount and bonus of *3 tubes to the dozen* will continue.
- 4 The advance in price means *increased profit* on sales.
- 5 It is a good line. Get rid of your present stock and re-order.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E. 2

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IS OUT



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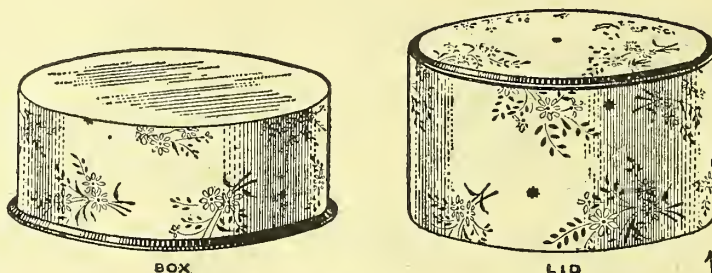
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selling price.

J. C. ENO LTD.

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NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily. | 1 |
| 2 | Deep Lid which shows the attractive paper to advantage. | 2 |
| 3 | Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight. | 3 |
| 4 | Domed and Reinforced Top. | 4 |

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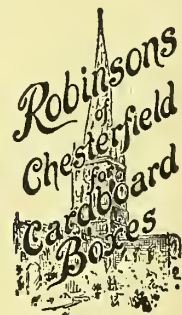
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Telephone :
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Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

*Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square
and Folding Cardboard Boxes,*

Chesterfield & London



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The CHRISTMAS DEMAND

will be
SENSATIONAL

This now familiar ROLLS RAZOR border design will be seen everywhere during the next few weeks—larger and larger, more and more frequently as Christmas approaches.

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Chemists only

12 oz TABLETS
6^d per tablet



OVER 30% PROFIT
TO THE CHEMIST
ON SELLING PRICE

GERARD BROS LTD
SOAP WORKS
NOTTINGHAM

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Powerful Press Campaigns
Effective display material
Free counter wrappers

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"INTRIGUE"

A delightful series comprising 14 items which are now being demonstrated in the large London stores. This series has made an immediate impression, and you would be well advised to write for full particulars of the above together with details of our special bonus offer which is being offered for the months November and December only.

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"SPECIALTY"

LIQUID PARAFFIN •890

Remains Brilliant at 0 deg. Cent.

No excuse now exists for stocking inferior Liquid Paraffin. There is no Liquid Paraffin approaching the quality of Specialty .890 which can be obtained at a lower price.

A new filler, fitting both the 5-gallon and 2-gallon containers is supplied free. Send your enquiries, and you will note how advantageously you can buy.

Any quantity supplied as required from 2 gallons to tons.

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Free!**

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Patron: H.M. The King
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COMMERCIAL
MOTOR TRANSPORT
EXHIBITION

Organised by The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders, Ltd.

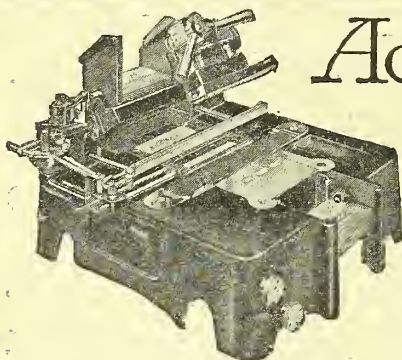
The World's Best and
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 & Utility Purposes...

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17-26

*Daily: 10 till 9
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OLYMPIA
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Bodywork for every Trade
 Garage Equipment....
 Tyres & Accessories;
 in all constituting the World's
 Largest & Finest Display.



Addressograph

TRADE MARK
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EFFICIENCY

MEANS

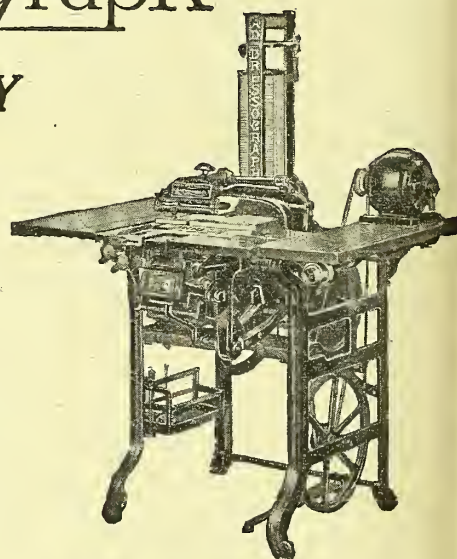
SPEED
ACCURACY

and **ECONOMY**

ECONOMY. An essential factor in the efficient conduct of any business—use machinery where possible.

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 Different addresses per hour.



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Showrooms : 79 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

'Phone : Willesden 1330.

THE UNIFORMITY OF NEW MIX

The tube within a tube is a guarantee of uniform activity from end to end of the tube.

It contains fruit juices, alkali and antiseptics.

No Soap. No Grit. No Drugs.

New Mix is supplied in a patented compartment tube containing two separate pastes which are delivered fresh on the brush at the time of use in correct proportion.



GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

Lysol

Just to remind you —
MARSHALL'S LYSOL
is now —

MARSHOL

REGD
TRADE
MARK

The only change is in the name and label. There is no change in product or in quality. Marshol disinfectant is made to the original Lysol formula of Schulke & Mayr, Hamburg, and retains the high qualities which have made it the standard germicide of the world.

The advertising campaign for Marshol will not be launched until you have had time to clear your present stock of the old name and packing.

LYSOL LIMITED, RAYNES PARK, S.W.20

Maw's



Page

Christmas Buying.

Building prosperity for the year.

The wise pharmacist regards the Christmas season as the finest sales opportunity of the year and buys accordingly. He thinks not so much of immediate profits as of creating further goodwill and enhancing a reputation of which he is already proud.

He buys goods which, while strictly within bounds as gift lines, influence the all-the-year-round prosperity of the pharmacy. He buys lines which give him a sense of security ; lines which cannot be procured from the ordinary retailer. He cannot, then, overlook standard lines which are supplied to him exclusively by the House of Maw.

The "Meritor" series of toilet brushes provides him with quality gift lines for men and women: "Meritor" hair brushes for men and women, "Meritor" shaving brushes for men. "Parex" manicure outfits are made for the tasteful and fastidious and "Parex" hot water bottles are welcomed by all who cherish comfort on chilly nights.

"Meritor" goods and "Parex" goods are your goods. They are goods of sterling quality which have not been specially made for Christmas trade. They will go far towards making your returns for each week of 1928 show a substantial increase over those for the corresponding week in 1927.

When buying for Christmas, consider the future.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



HOVENDEN'S TOILET SOAPS

REDUCED PRICES.

ASSORTED COLOURS AND
PERFUMES.

(Similar to illustration.)

Each Tablet weighing about
5½ Ounces.



No. 4712a.
4/9 doz. 55/6 gross.

BATH SOAP.
Splendid Value.



No. 4621.
Large size, 7/6 doz. ;
84/- gross.
Boxed in ½ dozens.



No. 4621a.
Small size, boxed in dozens (as illustration),
3/9 doz. 42/- gross.

TOILET SOAP.

TRIPLE MILLED.

No. 4180 Series. Made in Windsor,
Rose, Buttermilk, Boracic, Oatmeal, &c.

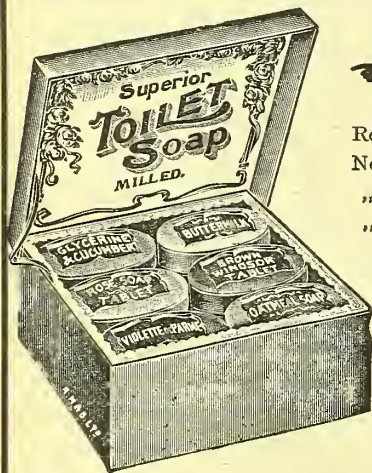
No. 4180. Boxed 1 doz.'s 3/- 34/- gross

" 4180a. " 1 doz.'s 2/6 29/- "

" 4180b. " 1½ doz.'s 2/- 23/- "

VISITORS' SOAP.

Packed 3 dozen in boxes, 1/6 doz.
17/- gross.



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LONDON: 29-33 BERNERS ST., W.1 & 89-95 CITY RD., E.C.1

Telephone: MUSEUM 2810 (3 lines).

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 7601 (3 lines).

A Xmas Gift of Regal Joy

MIDGLEY'S CRYSTAL BATH SOAP DE LUXE

Box of 6 tabs. 4/6 New Retail Price

New Wholesale Price, 36/- doz.

With Jeweller's Gilt Soap Box, 5s. 6d. Wholesale 44/- doz.

Christmas 1926

witnessed a remarkable sale of Crystal Bath Soap, when the Retail Price was 6/-.

We anticipate an even larger demand now that the price is reduced to 4/6 per box of 6 tablets.

New Wholesale Price :

Per doz. boxes of 6 ... 36/-

MIDGLEY'S CRYSTAL BATH SOAP is pronounced the most unique and tastefully presented Bath Soap before the public to-day.

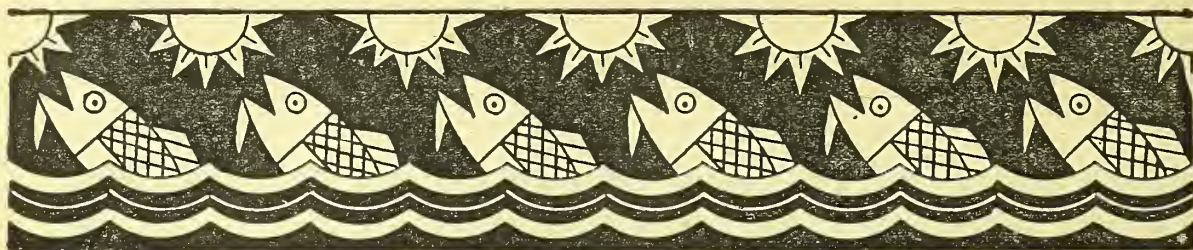
Every Stockist should ask for our new Coloured Novelty Showcard.

The Box contains six charmingly perfumed tablets of exquisite Toilet Soap, and retails at 4/6.

With the addition of the Jeweller's Gilt Soap Box, which enhances its gift value at Xmas, it retails at 5/6.

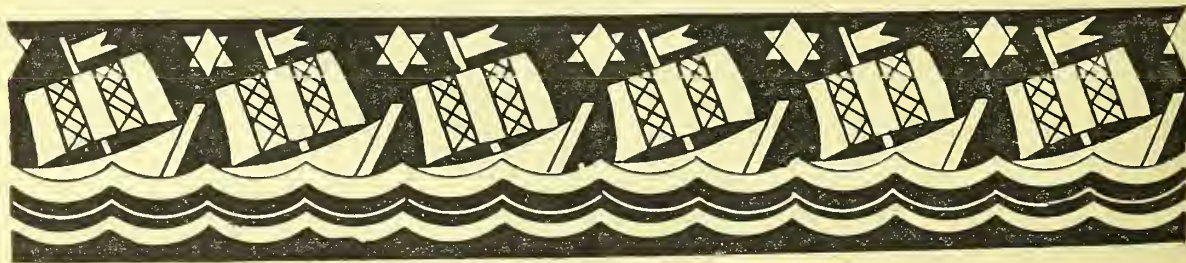
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LESCHER & WEBB
LIMITED,
LIVERPOOL AND
LONDON





NORWEGIAN MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL

It is a matter of scientific fact that Norwegian medicinal cod liver oil is far superior to any other product in so far as its vitamin content — so necessary for growing children — is concerned. Norwegian medicinal cod liver oil is produced according to the most modern methods, a characteristic trait being that it is practically free from all disagreeable taste and odour. It has pronounced growth-promoting and anti-rachitic effect.



Superior at all points

The

"Ayrton Oval"

Pharmacy's
Finest
Bottle



1 White flint glass—clear as crystal

2 Machine made—every bottle of a size, the twin of the other

3 Standard corkage—one cork fits every bottle of the batch

4 Perfect pour-out—no drips. The label never gets soiled whilst in use

5 Reinforced shoulders—and tapered off. Overcomes the weakest point in a bottle

6 Universal label space—on which *any* label of *any* size or shape looks well-balanced

7 Accurate and standardised capacity

8 Equalised annealing—strong in every part

9 Scientific glass distribution—reinforced lip, shoulder and base

10 Firm base—stands as steady as a rock

Size	Per Gross	In Original Crates	C'tnts of Origin'l Crates	Size	Per Gross	In Original Crates	C'tnts of Origin'l Crates
1 oz	16/6	14/3	10	8 oz	27/0	24/0	3
2 „	18/3	16/0	6	10 „	33/0	28/6	3
3 „	19/6	18/6	6	12 „	38/0	32/6	2½
4 „	22/9	20/6	6	16 „	43/0	36/0	1½
6 „	25/0	22/0	3	20 „	48/0	40/0	1½

Standard Sample Crate.—We offer the opportunity for a complete test of the "Ayrton Oval" by supplying a sample crate containing ½ gross each of 3-oz., 4-oz., 6-oz., and 8-oz., 2 dozen each of 10-oz., 12-oz. and 16-oz. for £2 18s. 8d. carriage paid.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd., LIVERPOOL

Millions of chins
are shaved every
day.



In 1925 Great
BRITAIN
imported from U.S.A.
6,283,588 Dozen
Safety Razor Blades
Value **3,771,232** Dollars

This money was sent out of the country, yet "Souplex" Blades are equal to any in the world, are British made, and retail at half the price of most other makes.

SOUPLEX

Safety Razor Blades
give you

33 1/3% Profit

on the selling price—

1d. on each blade.

5d. on each packet of 5.

10d. on each packet of 10.

12,000,000 men read in the National Press every month the merits of "Souplex" Blades, and the sales are increasing rapidly. They fit any standard double-edge safety razor, and every blade is guaranteed.

Stock "Souplex" Blades so that the public will be able to procure them readily.

Order through your wholesale house, or direct, and get your share of "Souplex" profits.



SOUPLEX

SOUPLEX LTD. MORECAMBE. LANCs.

"Old Common Sense"



An illustration from

"The Treasure Cave"

Don't disappoint customers who ask for a copy of this children's booklet when they buy Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder.

If your supply is exhausted please apply for more to F. C. CALVERT & CO., P.O. Box 147, Manchester.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
PERFECT
COLD CREAM AND
VANISHING CREAM



The prices are—

PERFECT COLD CREAM.

6d. tubes	..	..	..	..	3/4 dozen
1/1 ..	..	..	..	..	8/4 ..
2/6 ..	..	..	..	..	19/9 ..
1/8 jars	..	..	..	..	12/9 ..
2/6 ..	..	..	..	..	18/9 ..
4/3 ..	..	..	..	..	34/- ..
7/- ..	..	..	..	..	56/- ..

PERFECT VANISHING CREAM.

6d. tubes	..	..	..	..	3/4 dozen
1/1 ..	..	..	..	..	8/4 ..
1/8 jars	..	..	..	..	12/9 ..
2/6 ..	..	..	..	..	18/9 ..

From all Wholesalers or direct from

BROOKS & Warburton

(American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd.,

40-42 Lexington St., London, W.1

BIGGER SALES MORE PROFIT

WHEN you lift down the familiar Castols canister do not lose sight of the Castols tins, retailing at 9d. and 1/6. Every customer for the popular 1½d. packet is a potential buyer of one or other of these tins. Point out the convenience of having a supply of Castols in the house always ready for use when required. The extra profit per sale makes the extra effort well worth while.



TRADE PRICES

1½d. Packets	12/- gross
9d. Tins (P.A.T.A.) ..	6/6 dozen
1/6 Tins (P.A.T.A.) ..	13/- dozen

To EXPORT BUYERS:—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
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& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

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**"REIGATE" brand
PURE ESSENTIAL OILS**

LEMON OIL

*Imported direct from the best orchards in Sicily after
a personal tour of inspection by our own experts.*

**White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.**



Chemical Works "Flora"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES,
soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:

CARNATION 233
EAU DE COLOGNE 375
EAU DE COLOGNE 1926
JASMIN 50
JASMIN
JASMIN 1137
JOCKEY CLUB 258
LILAC 151
LILY OF THE VALLEY C.H.
ROSE 2565
VIOLET A
VIOLET B 256
WALLFLOWER 234

We recommend these on account of their strength
and cheap price.

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

Rodgers
**SAFETY
RAZOR
BLADES**

STAR & CROSS
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND
Rodgers

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS
STAR & CROSS BLADE
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

Controlled
Selling Price:
3/6
PER DOZ.

ensure the same comfort and pleasure in shaving
that for generations have been gratefully acknow-
ledged by users of Rodgers Razors.
The "Star and Cross" trade mark is the recognised
guarantee of perfection in cutlery craftsmanship.
Look for it on Safety Razor Blades of Gillette or
Auto-Strop pattern.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Ltd.
Cutlers to His Majesty. 6 Norfolk Street, SHEFFIELD.

TRADE MARK * ✖ GRANTED 1682



The Trade has long since recognised that the perfumes of HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY are securely established in the favour of people of good taste. Now there is

A Powerful Advertising Campaign

comprising full pages in the high-class illustrated weeklies influencing the woman of means to buy Houbigant's perfumes such as Quelques Fleurs, Le Temps des Lilas, Subtilité, etc.

In the "DAILY MAIL" a campaign is running every week for CHERAMY perfumes, which being lower in price, induce a more popular demand.

Make a counter or window display to link up with the advertising. The delicate flacons of perfume and straw-coloured boxes of face powder are decidedly attractive. Both HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY preparations are obtainable in series comprising Perfume, Face Powder, Face Cream, Talc, Brilliantine, Shampoo, Bath Salts, etc.

The terms to the retailer are too well known to need repeating here. The demand created by the advertising is well worth catering for.

Attractive Advertising Material supplied.

**PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD.
LARDEN ROAD, ACTON
LONDON, W.3**



DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
 India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
 New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
 Holland: N. V. v/h HENRI SANDERS, Amsterdam.
 Denmark: KARL SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.
 Sweden: ENEQUIST HOLME & CO., A/B, Stockholm.
 Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.



for GREY HAIR

The old-fashioned idea of using a surface dye for the hair has gone the way of many of your staple lines. Modern research, backed by modern manufacturing processes and modern advertising, have altered this market entirely. Nuctone is now being used in every high-class hairdresser's saloon. It is safe, permanent and natural. It is easy to apply at home and has a remarkable record of success. There are many people who prefer to treat grey hair at home, they will naturally come to you. See that you sell them the best treatment. Keep up to date in your stock.

Order Nuctone now.

Small size 3/9 per bott. Trade terms 32/- per doz.
 Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished on request.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

NUCTONE INSTANTER (in powder form)
 gives instantaneous results.

4/6 tin, 33/- per doz. 6/6 tin, 48/- per doz.

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
 4 DERING STREET - - LONDON, W.1

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

"Off the Beaten Track."

SPURWAYS

FOR ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE
FRENCH SUNDRY LINES

PERFUME BURNERS

(Electrical—110 and 220 volt)

An entirely novel line of Vaporisers made with highly artistic shell material. Ideal ornaments for the dinner table, drawing-room or boudoir.

PUFF BOWLS

In new French lacquer material. Exquisite colour effects. Original & quaint designs.

STATUETTES

A novel line of beautiful female models by a well-known French artist, exquisitely moulded and dressed in various dainty costumes—for window display with toilet and perfumery lines.

The models and poses are most refined.

An irresistible attraction for the window.

ORDERS NOW BEING BOOKED FOR AUTUMN DELIVERY

SPURWAY ET CIE, LIMITED,
89 GREAT EASTERN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.

NEW YORK.

Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Technical Laboratories: Paris.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.



Watersprite
FACE CLOTHS

MADE IN ENGLAND

THE NEW KNITTED FACE CLOTHS.

SIX EXQUISITE STYLES.

Size 12×11½ ins.

FRESH AS THE DEW.

IN SHOW CARTONS OF 2 DOZEN.

WHITE, with Coloured Borders. doz.

G220. Overlocked, Assorted Colours - 4/-

G221. Overlocked, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 4/6

G222. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours 5/3

G223. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 5/9

COLOURED, with Coloured Borders.

G224. Overlocked, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 5/6

G225. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 6/-

Manufactured only by
SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD., 184 to 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

AND OBTAINABLE THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The Season of Goodwill and Profitable Trade!

Be sure of your full share of the hair-brush trade this Christmas time by laying in good stocks of the "MASON PEARSON." As a gift it is both admirable and sensible, while there are prices within the reach of everyone.

We have some pleasing and very attractive Showcards for Window Display. A post-card from you will bring a supply by return without cost to yourself.

For this Window Display Matter write to us direct.



The Original — and still the best — pneumatic rubber cushion Hairbrush.

"Pocket"	"Shingle"	"Universal"	"Junior"
3/6	4/9	5/9	7/6
"Popular"	"Standard"	"Extra"	
10/6	15/-	18/6	

Can be supplied through your usual Wholesaler.

MASON PEARSON

HAIR BRUSH

All subject to Generous Trade Discounts.

MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 New Oxford St., LONDON, W.C.1.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

From all Wholesalers.

Regd. No. 417637.

Manufacturers:

W. R. Speer & Son

(EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8



Special 77% Profit Parcel ON "TIBO" TOOTH BRUSHES

You need to have only 37/3 worth of "TIBO" TOOTH BRUSHES, and with that quantity we are going to give you half-dozen 2/- size selling for 12/- free, and also one of the splendid "TIBO" TRIO window shows with cut-outs. Here is the offer:—

1 dozen 2/-	...	at 16/9 dozen
1 dozen 1/6	...	at 12/- dozen
1 dozen 1/-	...	at 8/6 dozen
HALF-DOZEN 2/-	...	FREE

You sell for	...	66/-
You pay	...	37/3

YOUR PROFIT ... 28/9

Write, mentioning your Wholesaler's name to:—

"TIBO" PRODUCTS CO., Ltd.,
55-63 Goswell Rd., London, E.C.1

**WINDOW
SHOW
FREE!**

**77%
PROFIT**

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @	...	...	...	16/-	per dozen
4 " " " " " "	...	...	...	18/-	" "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

A Great Money-Maker for YOU



GREAT as the increasing demand for Golden Glory is now, it is sure to increase at a still greater rate with the introduction of the beautiful golden carton in which we now pack it. This carton and the new 3-tablet box are designed for effective window and counter display. Wherever Golden Glory is shown it sells quickly and largely. Show the public that you stock it and so make money for yourself.

A limited number of beautiful golden caskets are available for the Christmas trade, at no additional cost but bringing you a greater profit. Write early for particulars.

Pears' Golden Glory

A. & F. Pears Ltd., London. Soapmakers to their Majesties The King and Queen.

GG 110-8T.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.



**BRUSHES
ARE GOOD
SELLERS
WITH
BIG PROFITS**

Kirbee Brushes, the latest product of the House of Kirby, are British made and guaranteed sterilized.

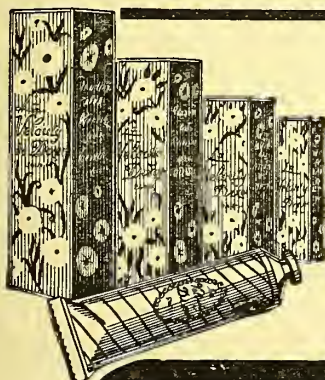
The brushes do not shed from the non-splitting handles. Each Kirby Brush is packed in transparent germ-proof tube as well as attractive cardboard box.

FOUR MODELS:
Special Model—K 3 .. 2s. 6d.
K 4 .. 3s. 6d.
K 6 .. 4s. 6d.
K 8 .. 6s. 0d.

Write now for fuller details and particulars of generous trade terms.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD.
9/10 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1

Telephone: Gerrard 3147, 8063/4/5
CONTRACTORS TO ALL THE
SCOTTISH RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.



VELOUTY de DIXOR PARIS

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for. Now on P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES:—			RETAIL
Full size pot	-	21/- dozen.	2/9
Super tube	-	22/-	3/-
Large tube	-	14/-	2/-
Medium tube	-	7/-	1/-
Handbag tube	-	3/-	6d.

Made in four shades: WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1.

ONE POUND SIX SHILLINGS CLEAR PROFIT ON AN OUTLAY OF FORTY SHILLINGS

Do you realise that on the Halex "Introductory Parcel" (which costs but 40/-) you make a clear profit of £1 6 0?

Can you wonder that nearly all of the Chemists in the country stock Halex toothbrushes and sell them in preference to any other make? (British toothbrushes sold by British chemists.)

Why the Public prefer Halex

The public have been told in a national advertising campaign to look for the red and gold Halex showcase "on the chemist's counter." There is not a customer in the world who cannot find the exact toothbrush to suit him amongst the six patterns and six colours at one of the six prices.

Order from your usual wholesaler the "Introductory Parcel" containing:—(a) A handsome glass-fronted display case containing 12 Halex brushes (two of each pattern); (b) Three dozen Halex brushes in six handy boxes—making four dozen brushes in all; (c) A showcard for window display. It only costs - - **40/-** and yields a profit of one pound six shillings.

HALEX

SIX PATTERNS
SIX PRICES
SIX COLOURS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

THE BRITISH NYLONITE CO., LTD.
HALE END - - - LONDON, E.4



Ipana Sales are increasing!

Ipana Window Display Terms

PARCEL No. 1

Contains 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0s. 0d. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

PARCEL No. 2

Contains 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £1 10s. Discount 7½ per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

PARCEL No. 3

Contains 1 dozen tubes—value 10/-. Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net, carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. Attractive Ipana show material will be sent—free—on request.

- Ipana -
Tooth Paste

BRISTOL MYERS CO.

112 Cheapside - - - London, E.C.2

THE
6^d Shampoo
with a
splendid
PROFIT

½-gross cost 21/7 **17/5**
Your profit is

BUTYWAVE

Can I send you Posters, Showcards & Cut-outs?

W. Fletcher, M.P.S.

The Butywave Co.,

10 Tachbrook St., London, S.W.

Telephone: Victoria 5554, 8374.

Multiply Xmas Sales by FOUR

This Christmas you will sell four packets of Myatt Daymarked Blades where one sold before, if you stock the Special Gift Package containing 20 Blades and selling at 5/-.

Last year this Gift Package was a great success. This year it is being more widely advertised than ever. A big demand is certain. Order to-day through your Wholesaler. Display material will be supplied free.

Myatt Blades

PATENT DAYMARKED

FIVE
FOR
1/3

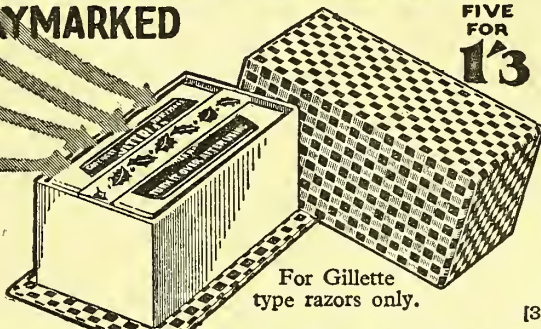
**SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS
GIFT BOX**

containing four full size
packets of five blades
each

5/- less
usual
TRADE
DISCOUNT

A supply of attractive leaflets
for distribution to the Public
will be sent with all orders for
the Xmas Gift Boxes

Sole Manufacturers:
**W. J. MYATT & Co.,
LTD.,**
Argent Works, Birmingham



For Gillette
type razors only.

[3]

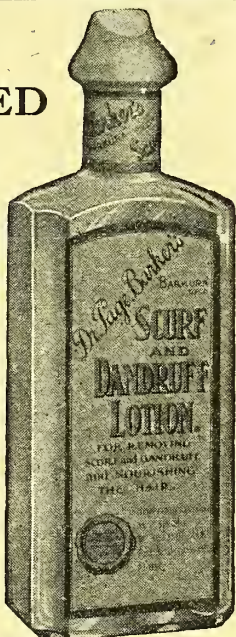
Every Bottle is GUARANTEED

EVERY bottle of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion bears a positive guarantee that it will eradicate scurf or the purchase price will be refunded. This makes it the easiest to sell of all hair and scalp specifics. And the profit is handsome.

18/- per Doz.

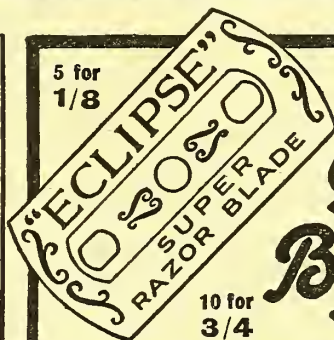
Retail - 2/6

With every order for 3 dozen
you get three 2/6 bottles as
bonus, handsome metal show-
stand, and attractive
showcards.



Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

Thos. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.



5 for
1/8

10 for
3/4

*a
Good
Blade!*

We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of
our product, but instead we sell

"ECLIPSE"

(Gillette Type)
**SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES**

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfac-
tion, particulars of which will be sent on request.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.

1 Box 100 Blades at £1 2 3 per box

5 Boxes " at £1 1 8 "

10 " " at £1 0 10 "

Terms: Monthly, less 2½%. Carriage paid on
3 box lots and above.

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield) Ltd.

Crucible Steel Manufacturers,

NAPIER STREET - SHEFFIELD.

TOILET WARE

TOILET SETS
SCENT

SPRAYS

PERFUMES

MANICURES

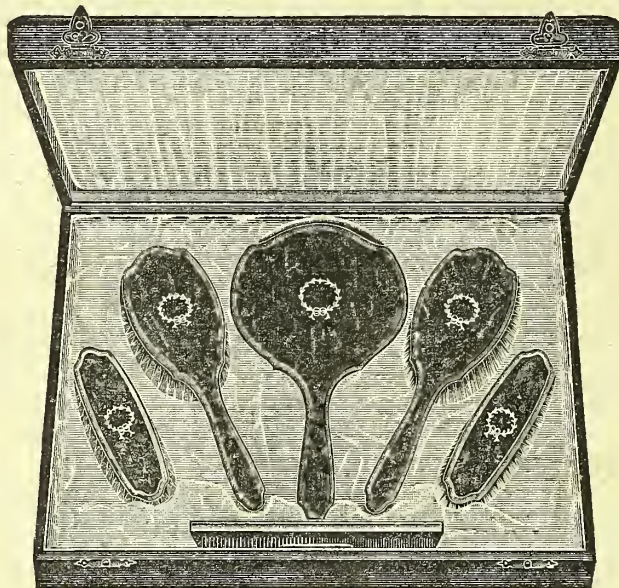
TRINKET

SETS

SMELLING

BOTTLES

*in the Newest
Designs.*



*Handsome
Lines in*

H.M. SILVER

E.P.N.S.

IVORY

EBONY

REAL AND

IMITATION

TORTOISE-

SHELL

and

CUT GLASS

ADOLPH SCOTT L^d.

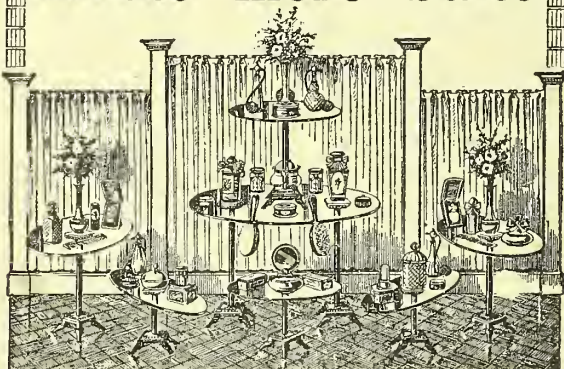
TELEPHONE: NORTHERN 2102.

23, 24, 25, 26 Great Hampton Street

BIRMINGHAM

TELEGRAMS: "ADOLPH," BIRMINGHAM.

Effect more Sales



The 'Ellesmere' Display Set 32/-

No. C.D.F. 2329 comprising

8 Beautifully finished Copper Oxidised Pedestals,
2 12-in. high, 3 9-in., 3 6-in. 7 Plate Glass Ovals,
1 18-in. by 12-in., 3 12-in. by 9-in., 3 11-in. by 5-in.

32/- Complete.

Price quoted does not include Vases or Flowers.

Our new 160-page Catalogue No. C.D. 970 illustrating every conceivable idea in Stands for Window Dressing, Stationery, etc., etc. will be sent free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED

558/576 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7

City Showrooms - - 65 FIVE STREET, E.C.2

CELLOPHANE

The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—**keep better—sell better.**

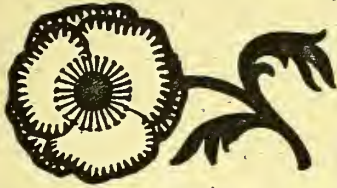
Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

"LEST WE FORGET"



**NOV. 11th
WEAR A FLANDERS
POPPY**

NEWBERYS

LONDON
CARDIFF and LIVERPOOL

All kinds of
thoughtful
display



Manufacturers!
YOUR GOODS
DISPLAYED & SOLD
TO BEST ADVANTAGE

**"NEW PATENT
STAND-SHOWCARD"**

**In one piece!
Self-fixing!!
Packs flat!!!**

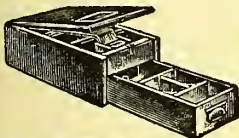
Over 1,000,000 in use

The **SHOWCARD
SPECIALISTS**

27 Goswell Rd. London, E.C.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 4283

*Let us design
and quote you.*

Sent on 14 days approval



Upon receipt of Cash or two wholesale trade references.

The "Little Brilliant" Till.

Well seasoned highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, Alarm Bell, Lock and key to lid. Size 16x8x6 1/2 **32/-**

Paper Coils 2 1/2 in. wide, 4/- doz. List No. CD932 of other Tills free.

The "Argyle" Till.

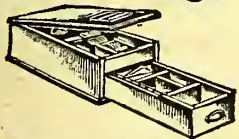
Highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, check action to drawer, Alarm Bell, Lock and key to lid. Size 18x9x7 1/2 **84/-**

Paper Coils 2 1/2 in. wide, 4/6 doz.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED,

HOLLO-AY ROAD, LONDON, N.7

City Showrooms: 66 Fove St., E.C.2



NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

**LIVE STOCK
BRANDING**

**ORIGINAL
PAINT STICK**



Hayward's Paint Sticks have been used by Farmers, etc., for many years, and we introduced the idea. It is our make that is in demand and is a good seller.

*Please note our only
address is*

**TOMLINSON &
HAYWARD, Ltd.
51 NEWLAND, LINCOLN**

Attractive
Displays
will
increase
your
Sales.

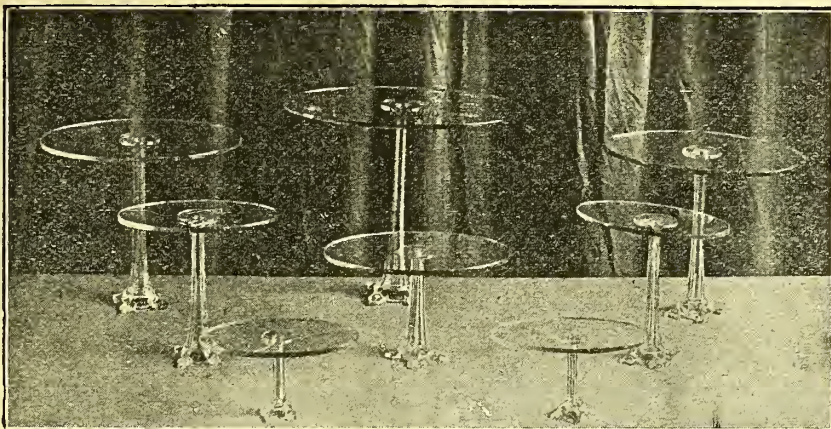


Plate glass
Counters
and
Show
Cases in
Stock.
Prices on
Application.

No. GD 2200

This attractive All Glass Unit comprises :-2 each 4", 8" and 10", and 1 each 6" and 12" Glass Pedestals ;
2 each 8"×4", 9"×5" and 10"×6", 1 each 11"×5" and 12"×8" Plate Glass Oval Shelves.

Price complete (carriage forward single sets, carriage paid London area 2 or more sets) 21/-

Write or call for Illustrated
Catalogue C9 to Display Fit-
tings Dept., 32/34 Old Street,
London, E.C.1.

HASKINS

DISPLAY DEPT.,
OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone : Clerkenwell, 3405/6.

Plate glass Shelves of all
sizes in stock.

A visit to our Show Rooms
would be appreciated.

All enquiries
promptly attended
to.

Head Office and Works : Walthamstow, London, E.17.
Manchester Showrooms : 1 New Brown Street.

Orders of £2 and
upwards carriage
paid London area.

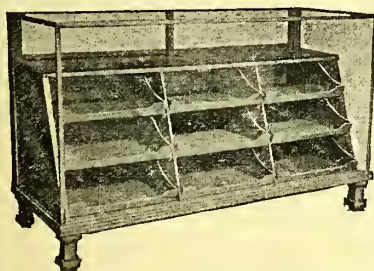
PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS

(35 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.)

SHOP FITTER SHOWCASE MAKER
SHOP FRONT BUILDER

68 OLD ST. and 125 LEVER ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams : "Persijosef (Barb.), London." Telephone : Clerkenwell 0929 (3 Lines).



No. 22A.
In Mahogany
or Oak
Plate Glass
throughout.
5 ft. long.
£23 10s.

A large quantity of New and Second-
hand Show Cases, Drug Fittings,
Dispensing Screens, Counters, Silent
Salesmen and Fittings for Chemists
always in stock.

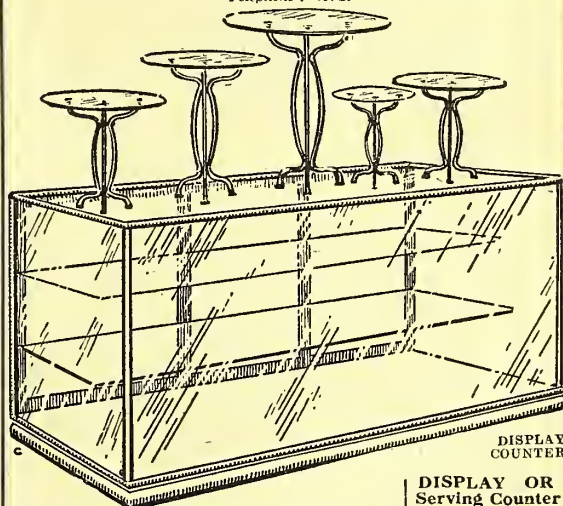
SKETCHES & ESTIMATES FREE.

FRED RUSHTON & SON

The Chemist Equipment House,

ALSTON WORKS - NEWPORT, MON.

Telephone : 4072.



DISPLAY
COUNTER

**TRIPOD DISPLAY
SET**

	Bronze	Silver	Metal Oxidised
	each	each	each
9"	4/6	6/-	
12"	6/-	8/-	
15"	7/6	11/3	
18"	9/-	12/-	
21"	10/9	15/9	
24"	13/6	19/6	
30"	21/-	30/-	

GLASS SHELVES

OVALS

	each		each
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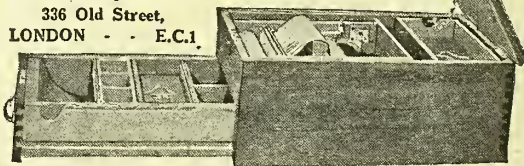
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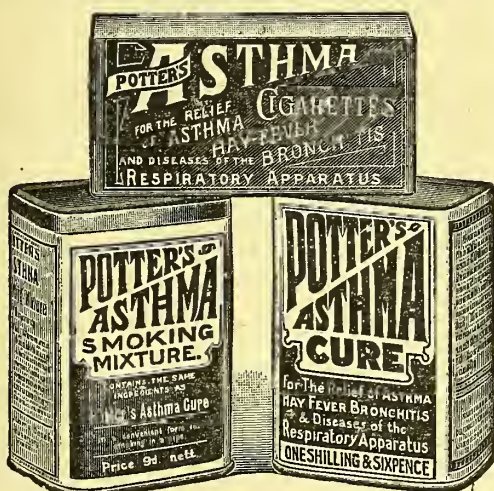
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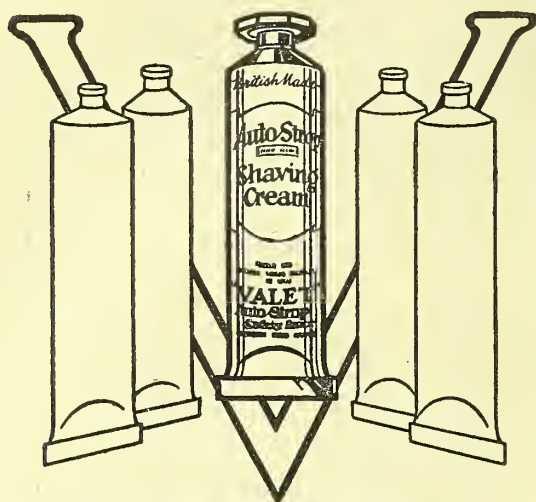
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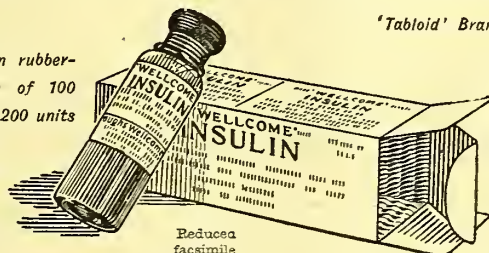
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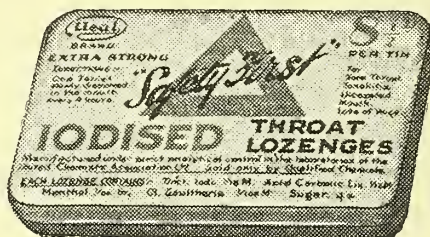
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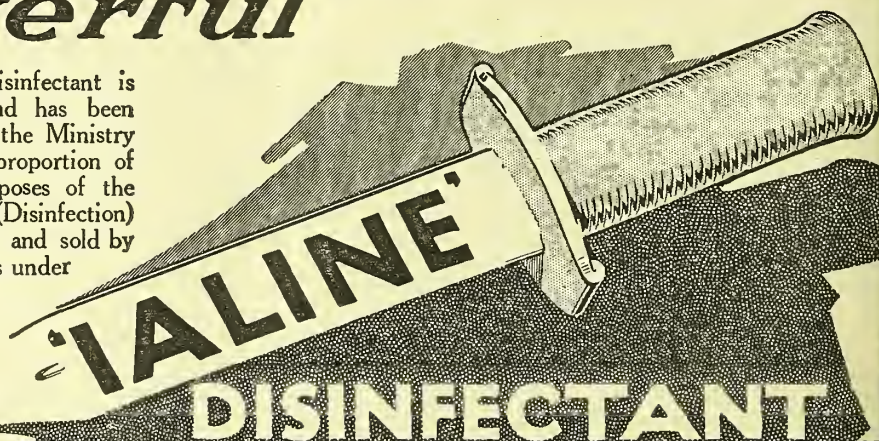
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New Books

The Pharmacopœia of King's College Hospital. 4½ in. by 3 in. Pp. 172. 5s. Adlard & Son, Ltd., 21 Hart Street, London, W.C.1. [Contains, in addition to the customary dispensary formulary, notes on the preparation of foods, urine testing, antidotes to poisons, a table of doses, and other useful data. The help of the chief pharmacist, Mr. E. H. Green, is acknowledged.]

Wagner, A.—*Die Herstellung von Essigsäure, Gärungs-essig, Buttersäure, Zitronensäure und Milchsäure.* Two volumes. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 476. A. Hartleben's Verlag, Vienna and Leipzig. [A practical guide to the manufacture on an industrial scale of acetic acid, its chief salts and derivatives, vinegar, butyric, citric and lactic acids. Various manufacturing processes, as well as characters and tests, are described, with numerous references to the literature and also to patents. A large number of useful tables are included. The whole field of the manufacture of these compounds is covered, and the works chemist engaged in their production will find much valuable information in these two volumes, written by a factory director and embodying his actual experiences.]

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Safeguarding of Key Industries

The Board of Trade have received a complaint under Section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, that calcium biphosphate (baking powder quality) has been improperly excluded from the list, H ii, of articles chargeable with duty under Part I of that Act, as amended by Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1926. The complaint will be referred for arbitration to a tribunal constituted under Section 10 (4) of the Finance Act, 1926, and the date of the hearing will be announced shortly.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

At the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on November 2, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. Herbert Skinner) presented replicas of the presidential badge to several past-presidents of the Society. In making the presentations, the president said it was felt that something should be done to show the Society's appreciation when a president retired from office, and it had accordingly been decided, upon the suggestion of Mr. F. E. Bilson, that such replicas should be presented to past-presidents, both as an expression of the society's gratitude and as a memento which could be handed down as an heirloom. Those who received the badges were Mr. R. A. Robinson (on behalf of his father, Sir Richard Robinson), Mr. Edmund White, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. F. P. Sargeant, Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, and Mr. F. E. Bilson. The surviving past-presidents unable to attend the function were Mr. Walter Hills, Sir Richard Robinson, and Mr. J. F. Harrington.

The Royal Society

At the meeting of the Royal Society on November 3 the Prime Minister was elected a Fellow. The following are recommended for election to the Council of the Society at the anniversary meeting on November 30:—*President*, Sir Ernest Rutherford; *Treasurer*, Sir David Prain; *Secretaries*, Mr. J. H. Jeans and Dr. H. H. Dale; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir Richard Glazebrook; *other members of the Council*—Dr. E. D. Adrian, Sir Hugh Anderson, Dr. F. W. Aston, Dr. F. A. Bather, Sir Archibald Garrod, Sir Thomas Heath, Professor A. Lapworth, Professor J. C. G. Ledingham, Professor F. A. Lindemann, Mr. J. E. Littlewood, Mr. C. Tate Regan, Professor A. C. Seward, Professor G. Elliot Smith, Dr. T. E. Stanton, Sir Gilbert Walker, Sir James Walker.

The following awards are announced:—A Royal medal to Sir Thomas Lewis, F.R.S., for his researches upon the vascular system, following upon his earlier work on the mammalian heart-beat; a Royal medal to Professor J. C. McLennan, F.R.S., for his researches in spectroscopy and atomic physics; the Copley medal to Sir Charles Sherrington, O.M., F.R.S., for his distinguished work on neurology; the Davy medal to Professor A. A. Noyes for his work in physical chemistry, especially on the subject of electrolytic solutions; the Buchanan medal to Dr. Major Greenwood for his statistical researches and other work in relation to public health; the Hughes medal to Mr. William D. Coolidge for his work on the x-rays, and the development of highly efficient apparatus for their production.

Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes

The Fairfield Scholarship syllabus for 1928 is now ready, and may be obtained on application to Mr. Herbert Skinner, Secretary to the Trustees, Albert Chambers, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Christmas Arrangements

Tuesday, December 27, has been appointed, by Royal Proclamation (published in "The London Gazette" of November 4), an additional Bank Holiday. The Home Secretary has directed the suspension throughout England and Wales, from Saturday, December 17, to Saturday, December 24, both days inclusive, of the general Early Closing Order fixing evening closing hours

for shops which is in force under the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920. It should be noted that this suspension does not relieve occupiers of shops and others from compliance with any obligation imposed by the Shops Act, 1912, or any order made under that Act, or with any requirement of the Licensing Acts in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor.

The Fleetwood Disaster

In the correspondence columns of this issue will be found a letter appealing for help for the two pharmacists who sustained serious loss in the recent flooding at Fleetwood. Among those who have subscribed to the general relief fund of the borough are:—Cephus, Ltd. (£10 10s.); Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (£26 5s.); Mr. F. Dickinson; Messrs. Galloway; Messrs. Gameson; Imperial Chemical Industries (£500, together with like sums from Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., and The United Alkali Co., Ltd.); Mr. H. M. Johnson; Messrs. Richardson; Mr. Sankey; Mr. C. Turner; Sir William Veno (£100).

Inquests

An inquiry was concluded at Westminster, on November 4, concerning the death of Mr. H. F. M. Moll, wine merchant, Bennett Street, S.W. Dr. G. R. Lynch, Home Office analyst, stated in evidence that he found 30 gr. of veronal in the deceased's stomach, showing that a much larger dose, probably 100 gr., had been taken. Dr. Weir, pathologist, added that the cause of death was veronal poisoning. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

An open verdict was returned by the Lambeth (London) coroner, on November 7, at the close of an inquiry as to the death of Miss Maria S. Lewis, an upholsteress, who, the evidence showed, died in Lambeth Hospital from paraldehyde poisoning. The landlady of the deceased stated that she had given her notice to leave on account of the smell of the paraldehyde; and a medical witness added that, owing to its smell, people did not as a rule become addicted to it.

An inquest was opened at Tonbridge, on November 5, on the body of Mrs. Felicia M. Waite, who died following the alleged administration of arsenic (*C. & D.*, November 5, p. 563). Dr. Isaac Newton, Tonbridge, deposed that the cause of death was a malignant disease of the liver, accelerated by a dose of arsenic which, it is alleged, was given. Mr. C. R. Rutherford, solicitor for the family: When you say "accelerated by arsenic," do you mean accelerated by poisoning or shock?—Both, I should think. Death was certainly accelerated by shock, but I should not like to say either way. The inquest was adjourned to December 7.

An inquest was held in Poplar, London, E., on November 3, on the body of Mr. Thomas R. Evenden, manager of Evenden's Pure Extract Co., manufacturing chemists, Fairfoot Road, Bromley, who was found to have hanged himself in his office. Mr. Alfred William Dowsett, Gillingham, deposed that he was a partner in the firm, which sold goods invented by the deceased. Business had not been as good as Mr. Evenden had expected, and he was depressed. The coroner, after reading a letter addressed by the manager to Mr. Dowsett, recorded a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."

Birmingham

The University Students' Carnival was a great success, and the amount collected is reported to be not far short of £5,000, which goes to the General and the Queen's Hospitals.

The future of the Birmingham Botanical Gardens at Edgbaston is somewhat uncertain, owing to the fact that up to the present an extension or renewal of the lease has not been obtainable.

The president of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association announced at the recent meeting that it had been decided to award a gold medal to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. A. W. Gerrard, Ph.C.

At Birmingham Police Court, Joseph Rogers, railway porter, and Arthur Bath, his stepson, were sentenced to two months' and six weeks' hard labour respectively on

October 31, in connection with the theft of soap and other goods from the premises of Samuel Thornley, Ltd.

Liverpool

A ramble will be held by the Liverpool Pharmacy Club on November 12, members to meet at Pier Head at 2.30 p.m.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association is holding the annual ball and supper at the Midland Adelphi Hotel on Wednesday next, November 16.

Manchester

Many pharmaceutical friends and colleagues of Councillor R. G. Edwards, chemist, Fallowfield, have congratulated him upon his re-election as councillor for the Rusholme ward on the City Council.

The annual dance and whist drive of the Manchester College of Pharmacy will be held on December 7, at the Women's Union, Lime Grove. Tickets, 4s. 6d. (which are limited), may be had on application to Mr. J. Simpson (secretary), 292 Oxford Road.

The monthly dance under the auspices of the Junior Section of the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Women's Union on November 2, and was a very enjoyable function. The attendance was about seventy, including a number of the seniors.

Sheffield

In the revised estimate of the clerk to the Insurance Committee, the amount required for the testing of drugs has been increased (by £10) to £48.

A window at the pharmacy of Mr. L. Turner, chemist and druggist, Glossop Road, was broken recently by an electric cable reel which had got out of control.

Mr. G. H. Needham, chemist and druggist, Totley, who, following his accident in May, is now able to get about with the aid of sticks, was awarded £50 damages in Sheffield County Court recently. Mr. Needham was also successful on the counter-claim.

Miscellaneous

SHOPS ACT.—At Blackpool Police Court recently, Mr. Joseph Sidebottom, Palace Pharmacy, Promenade, was ordered to pay 20s. for selling a tooth-brush during the half-holiday.

BURGLARY.—During the night of November 9 the premises of Ascott's Pharmacies, Ltd., 201 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E., were broken into and the contents of the till were stolen.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On November 15, at 9.15 p.m., M. Paul Painlevé, the French Minister of War, will deliver a lecture at the Royal Institution on "Les Conceptions Modernes de la Matière et de la Science Classique."

FOOD PRESERVATIVES REGULATIONS.—At Castle Eden, on October 29, Alice E. Siddle, of Low Row, Easington, was charged with selling "black pudding" which contained boric acid to the extent of 0.6 per cent., equal to 42 gr. per lb., contrary to the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—The latest annual report of the Lancashire county medical officer, just issued, states that during the year the samples of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, almond oil, borax, castor oil, Epsom salts, and glycerin (126 in all) were found to be genuine. A sample of cream of tartar consisted of 30 per cent. of maize starch and 70 per cent. of calcium and sodium phosphates.

IN THE COURTS.—At Bradford City Police Court, on November 3, Tom Wilson, herbalist, Manchester Road, was fined 20s. for selling paregoric which did not contain opium. It was stated for the defence that he did not know he should have told the customer the paregoric did not contain opium. The stipendiary magistrate said he did not think the herbalist was quite so innocent as that.—At Kensington (London) Petty Sessions, recently, David Erlick, Acklam Road, was fined 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs, for having sold vinegar containing less than 4 per cent. of acetic acid.

Scottish News

Brevities

November has been ushered in with a cold snap, and winter remedies are in evidence everywhere.

Mr. T. S. Carbarns is now representing E. Rimmel, Ltd., London.

Mr. John Carmichael, chemist and druggist, Leslie, Fife, has been elected junior bailie.

Mr. Dugald Taylor, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the committee of the Motherwell Merchants' Association.

Mr. J. G. Low, chemist and druggist, High Street, Kirkcaldy, has been elected vice-president of the Kirkcaldy Photographic Society.

Sir James Leishman, chairman of the Health Commissioners of Scotland, gave an address, on October 27, to the Kirkcaldy Rotary Club on "The Storage of Food."

Dr. William Boyd, assistant medical superintendent at Fife and Kinross District Asylum, who is well known to Fife pharmacists, has been appointed medical superintendent.

The following pharmacists were among the successful candidates at the recent Scottish municipal elections:—Forres, Bailie Michie Anderson; Prestonpans, Councillor George Don; Innerleithen, ex-Provost Robert Mathieson; Paisley, Councillor Alexander Robertson; Crieff, Bailie William Watts.

Edinburgh

The first trial of chloroform as an anæsthetic was made eighty years ago (on November 4, 1847) by Sir James Young Simpson and two assistants.

Mr. Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Newington, Edinburgh, was appointed to the Dean's Council of the Guild Brethren of Linlithgow at the annual general meeting.

The new Scottish Institute for Research into Animal Diseases at Moredun, Edinburgh, was opened on November 4 by Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland.

A special section of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has been formed to deal with all questions affecting the retail trade. A number of local chemists and druggists have expressed their intention of joining the new section, and among the matters to be considered are the holding of a "British Shopping Week" and also a "Civic Week" in Edinburgh.

Irish News

Drug and Medicine Imports

From the official import returns recently issued by the Irish Free State Ministry of Industry and Commerce the following table is compiled, showing the quantity and value of drugs, perfumery, medicines and druggists' wares imported into the Free State during the six months ended June 30 last, compared with the corresponding period of 1926:—

	January to June			
	1926		1927	
	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Boric acid .. cwt.	432	1,369	115	244
Cream of tartar cwt.	2,686	9,978	2,718	11,078
Perfumery, containing spirit .. lb.	27,000	9,442	15,169	5,309
Other perfumery lb.	216,223	34,152	211,314	32,656
Medicines and preparations, dutiable ..	—	60,148	—	54,129
Medicines and preparations, non-dutiable ..	—	98,088	—	107,168
Druggists' wares ..	—	17,632	—	16,995
		£230,809		£227,579

It will be seen that the six months' imports show a decline of £3,230.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, November 14

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Ipswich and Suffolk Branch), The Museum, High Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. C. White (D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.) on "Soap Manufacture."

Tuesday, November 15

Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association, The Rooms, Grange Road West, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. T. E. Leacher on "Pharmacy, Wholesale and Retail—Mutual Problems."

South-West London Chemists' Association, Elite Super Cinema, Merton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Thomas Marns on "Impressions of Canada and the U.S.A."

Wednesday, November 16

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch), Old Assembly Rooms, Westgate Road, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (6s. 6d. each, students 5s.) from Messrs. R. H. Dennison and G. H. M. Graham.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Retail Pharmacists' Union (Leeds Branches), Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds. Joint annual dinner. Reception, 6.45 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from the secretaries or members of committees.

Thursday, November 17

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North Metropolitan Branch), Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society Building, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Junior rally for student-associates, apprentices and students in London. Short addresses by Mr. E. H. Simmons (Manchester) and by the Secretary of the Society (Mr. H. N. Linstead). Tickets 1s. each (pharmacists 2s. 6d.), including refreshments. Apply the secretary.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Y.M.C.A., Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, at 3 p.m. Mr. H. N. Linstead, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, will give an address on "The Pharmacy Acts, their Anomalies, and the Attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society towards their Revision." A cordial invitation is extended to all pharmacists.

National Association of Women Pharmacists, Russell Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, at 8.30 p.m. "Pharmacy in the Time of the Stuarts," by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson (late Curator of the Wellcome Museum).

Friday, November 18

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Inaugural sessional address. "The Chemistry of Thyroxine and other Hormones," by Professor Barger, F.R.S.

Westminster College of Pharmacy, Avondale Hall, Clapham. Dance. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. H. Smith.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.—The annual dinner, concert, whist drive and dance will be held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on December 6. Mr. L. Moreton Parry, vice-president of the Society, and Mr. D. Lloyd Howard principal guests. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. A. Dyson, 60 Queen's Road.

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The re-union supper and dance will take place at the Hotel Russell, W.C., on November 24, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (5s. each, including supper) from Mr. Herbert Skinner, c/o Royal Northern Hospital, N.7, or Mr. W. E. Swanston, 140 Hornsey Road, N.7.

Gazette

Partnership Dissolved

GRAY, J. P., and WEEKS, W. T., 34 Duke Street, St. James's, London, and 144 Mitcham Road, Tooting, chemists and druggists, under the style of Grays.

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

GRANT, J. M., 26 Grove Street, Derby, chemist and druggist.

COST OF PRODUCING BEET SUGAR.—Commenting on a Ministry of Agriculture report on the sugar-beet industry, embodying research carried out by Dr. B. J. Owen of Oxford University, the "Daily Express" suggests that the cost of producing beet sugar (exclusive of the price of the raw material) can be reduced, by Dr. Owen's new process of manufacture, from £14 to £6 a ton.

Canadian Notes

PERSONAL.—Our Canadian correspondent writes:—"The interesting account of the business of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., in your issue of June 25 has been read with considerable interest by some Canadians, as they are familiar with the fact that Mr. A. B. Evans, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Co. is also a member of the firm of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, and has been a director ever since the formation of the company in 1902. Though his interests in Canada are naturally very strong, seeing that he has been in Canada for the greater part of forty-two years (during which time he has crossed the Atlantic more than sixty times), he has manifested considerable interest in the old company and was of material assistance in the reorganisation in its present form. Though Mr. A. B. Evans' interests now are mainly in the Dominion of Canada it is manifest from his conversation and attitude that he still retains a very lively interest in the success of the old firm, to whose history in the past, and success in the future, he is much attached. Mr. A. B. Evans is the only surviving son of the late Edward Evans, founder of the Liverpool section of the business, and brother of the late John J. Evans and Sir Edward Evans."

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.—At the annual Convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association held at Regina, Sask., from August 9 to 12, the Committee on Legislation presented a report dealing with (1) Sales Tax, (2) Proprietary and Patent-Medicine Act, (3) Opium and Narcotic Act, (4) Supervision of the Manufacture of Medicines, (5) Hospital Dispensaries. In regard to the Sales Tax, the committee recommended that the Council continue its efforts to have this tax on the sale of medicines removed. Dealing with the Proprietary and Patent-Medicine Act, it was suggested that Council should take steps to have this Act so amended that in cases where the formula of any preparation has been made public that it be incapable of being registered under this Act, and that in the event of any preparation being registered and subsequently thereto its formula be made public that such registration be cancelled. Three recommendations were made in regard to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, one being that minor infringements inadvertently made should not be made the subject of prosecution without the personal permission of the Minister of Health. Regarding the supervision of the manufacture of medicines, it was recommended that such supervision should be in charge of a registered and qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and it was suggested that all hospital dispensaries where dispensing was done should be under the direction of a pharmaceutical chemist. A recommendation that provincial associations should entertain for registration as practising pharmacists only those who could furnish proof of British nationality was adopted after a lengthy discussion. Objection was raised against the move by the Calgary delegation on the ground that the regulation would bar United States druggists from Canada, but it was pointed out that Canadian druggists could not practise in the United States. The Canadian Association recommended to the various Provincial Governments in Canada that "drug pedlars," using road conveyances to travel from community to community, be required to pay higher provincial licence fees, and that such travelling salesmen be required to procure licences as practising pharmacists where the commodities dealt in were potent. Dean G. A. Burbidge, retiring president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association Council, declared that more proprietary medicines were used in Canada than in the United States. He voiced the belief that in the interests of both public and doctors the Pharmacopœia should not be superseded. His arguments were based on a personal investigation into prescriptions made up in drug stores all across Canada. G. A. Lapointe, Montreal, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year; R. N. Kelly, Regina, vice-president, and Dr. R. J. B. Stanbury, Toronto, was re-elected secretary. Ottawa, Ontario, was unanimously chosen as the 1928 convention city.

Turkish Notes

THEFT OF COCAINE.—The theft of two kilos of cocaine has been reported from the customs warehouse at Aivan Serail. A police agent is suspected of having committed the theft, but search made at his home led to the discovery of only small quantities.

SUGAR.—The production of sugar in Turkey reached this year 100,000 metric tons, of which 60,000 tons was produced by the refinery at Alpolou in Thrace, and 40,000 tons at Ouchak. It is proposed to erect five more refineries with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce in order to meet the demand abroad as well as at home.

PHARMACISTS AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The conflict between this institution and the pharmaceutical body continues. The pharmacists refuse to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber of Commerce, claiming exemption on the grounds that the pharmacist exercises his profession by authority of an official permit, and that pharmacy is a recognised scientific profession.

PHARMACISTS AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—Following a recent decision of the Board of Health at Angora, pharmacists not having a diploma which includes chemistry cannot undertake chemical analyses other than that of urine. For this purpose a special laboratory must be fitted up at the pharmaceutical laboratory of the pharmacist. The relations between the results of clinical analyses are to be studied systematically in order to detect glaring errors which might be prejudicial to patients, and it is expected that forty such laboratories will be opened shortly.

INTRODUCTION OF ALKANET INTO FRANCE.—The art of dyeing has been practised from the earliest times by the peoples of the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. It is reputed that a Persian named Altoun first introduced alkanet into Europe. This native of Isfahan was exiled by the Turks to Smyrna, where he sought service as a labourer with a rich farmer. He had the occasion to meet the French Consul at Smyrna, and explained to him the properties of alkanet, which was cultivated at that time only in Turkey. Altoun was sent to Marseilles on the recommendation of the French Embassy, at Constantinople, and carried with him a supply of seeds, and on his arrival in France, having first of all concluded a successful marriage, set himself to cultivate alkanet on a large scale. Louis XV interested himself in this work, and Altoun was received by his Majesty. Soon, however, he fell a victim to the intrigues and jealousy at Montpellier, and later removed to Avignon, where ingratitude was his only reward, and where he died in poverty. A short time after the death of Altoun, Avignon became an important dyeing centre. Two statues have been erected in recognition of his work.

IMITATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.—The Turkish police, acting upon information received, raided recently the premises of an Armenian pharmacist established in the Grande rue de Pera, in the Christian quarter, who devoted his talents to the imitation and production of foreign pharmaceutical products, the importation of which is forbidden. A large quantity of apparatus serving for the production of these spurious preparations as well as printed labels was confiscated and the pharmacist has been arrested. Meanwhile, the police, assisted by the Health Service, are making further investigations. At the same time active proceedings against defrauders and smugglers continue, and have led recently to the discovery of fraudulent practice on a large scale, which has provoked energetic measures for its suppression on the part of the health authority. The house of a Greek subject in the rue Yéni Yol, situated in one of the largest quarters of Pera, was searched recently, and a complete plant for making imitation tablets of aspirin of a well-known Continental manufacturer was discovered. The matrix was made by a local jeweller, and it is alleged that a foreigner is among those implicated in the fraud. Official analysis showed that the tablets were composed largely of talc powder and starch.

ITALIAN COPPER SULPHATE.—The yearly production in Italy is estimated at about 126,500 tons.

American Pharmaceutical Association Diamond Anniversary

DR. J. H. BEAL, Urbana, Ill., gave an interesting address recently at the Diamond Anniversary Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at St. Louis, Mo., in which he described the work, principal purposes and ideals of the Association. In the course of his address, Dr. Beal said:—Through all these years, covering more than half the life of the American Republic, the association has conducted its labours without ostentation or self-advertisement. Its existence has been and is practically unknown to the great public whose interests it has so faithfully tried to serve, and sadder still to state, its existence and purposes are but indifferently well known even to the great mass of retail druggists who receive a direct daily and almost hourly profit from its contributions to the art and science of pharmacy. If there is discredit in this it rests upon those who are either too blind to see or too selfish to confess their indebtedness to the influence upon which their very business life depends. The casual customer in a modern pharmacy on a busy corner, seemingly a combination of quick-lunch counter, candy shop and Woolworth store, might be puzzled to discover any connection between a professional society such as ours assumes to be and the conglomerate of unrelated items displayed before him. And yet behind the glitter of even the most commercialised type of drug store there is something of real pharmacy, a slender thread, perhaps, but nevertheless the thread of life for the establishment, which if the fates should sever would leave it without excuse or reason for existence. It may not constitute an important element in the gross volume of daily sales, but it constitutes a very vital element in the total of things. It is this central, vital element which the A.Ph.A. represents.

THE U.S. PHARMACOPEIA

Speaking of the development of United States Pharmacopeia, he said: Another major activity which the A.Ph.A. proposed for itself at the very beginning of its existence was the development and support of proper official standards for drugs and medicines. The "Committee on Improvement of the Pharmacopeia" was one of the first committees created, and not a meeting since the first has passed without substantial contributions to the improvement of pharmacopœial drugs, processes or preparations. Indeed, in the case of at least one revision the bulk of the changes made consisted in the adoption of recommendations made by A.Ph.A. committees. When the American Pharmaceutical Association was organised, the United States Pharmacopeia, then 30 years old, and never generally accepted as a standard, either in medicine or pharmacy, was already declining in influence. If it had not been for the new and enthusiastic support contributed by the A.Ph.A. it would in all probability have been allowed to lapse, and long before this its place would have been taken by some government-issued standard.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY

Notwithstanding the liberal list of drugs and medicinal compounds provided by the Pharmacopeia there has always been a large number of non-official drugs and preparations in use by physicians. In the early eighties of the last century, the so-called "Elixir period," the number of such preparations, because of their great variation in composition and nomenclature, had already become burdensome. Preparations widely differing in components and potency were known by the same title, while many of practically identical composition were prescribed under widely different titles. To remedy the confusion, various colleges of pharmacy and local pharmaceutical societies compiled and published standards for the combinations most commonly prescribed in their several localities, but there was still lacking a standard formulary of national scope. Perhaps the most important of the local standards was a formulary compiled by a joint committee of the New York College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Society of New York,

and the King's County Pharmaceutical Society, the property rights to which these bodies in 1885 generously donated to the American Pharmaceutical Association. At the annual meeting in 1886 an A.Ph.A. committee submitted the first draft of a National Formulary, which after a thorough revision was published as a part of the Proceedings in 1888, and distributed, without costs, to all members. Since then the National Formulary has undergone four additional revisions, and is now one of the outstanding publications of its kind in the world, and second in importance and influence only to the Pharmacopeia.

Free State Patents

THE Sections of the Irish Free State Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act of 1927, which relate to patents, designs and trade marks, came into force on October 1. The general provisions of the Act (says "The Irish Times") are moulded upon, and very closely follow, the existing British law dealing with letters patent for inventions. Patents granted in London which are, or shall be, effective in England from October 1 may be "validated" in the Irish Free State for the further term of sixteen years, and the holders of such patents are debarred from obtaining patent protection in any other way than by validation. For the future new patent applications may be made to Saorstát Éireann in either of two ways. The application may be accompanied by a provisional specification which will ensure a contingent effective date from which the ultimate patent will be effective. Protection obtained in this manner is known as provisional protection, and is effective for a period of nine months (ten months on payment of a fine) from the date on which the application is filed. Within this period the application must be further prosecuted by filing a complete specification containing the precise claims, definitely setting out what the inventor claims to have invented and to debar other people from doing the same thing during the lifetime of the patent.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION

If a complete specification is not filed within the period, the provisional protection automatically lapses and cannot be revived as from the same date. The provisional protection is intended to allow inventors time either to perfect their designs, experiment with a working model, or to secure financial assistance to carry out further prosecution of the application. If, however, the inventor has completed his invention, he may file with his application a complete specification in the first instance. When a complete specification is filed the applicant must declare whether he has filed a corresponding patent application in London for the same invention, and if he has, the Irish application and its complete accompanying specification will not be accepted until he produces a certified copy of the accepted complete specification of the English patent. Presumably the Irish Patents Office will then require him to restrict his claims to the protection afforded by the claims in the English specification, where the examiner has made a search and has caused claims to be cut down so as to exclude what has been shown to be old in the English search. If the Irish applicant has not filed an application in London, he will be required to file a certificate made by authorised persons, setting forth that the latter have made a search for fifty years backwards through accepted British complete specifications, and that the claim put forward is free of anticipation. The Patents Office in Dublin will also make a search amongst the Irish accepted complete specifications before finally granting the Irish patent. In view of such procedure it would appear that it would be an advantage in most cases where an Irish patent is sought to file an application in the English Office in London, and so utilise the accepted complete specification of the London application to support the Irish application. In the long run this procedure would probably be both cheaper and more likely to produce a valid Irish patent than the alternative course of having a special search made which would be hardly likely to be as exhaustive as the search made officially by the English Patent Office examiner.

Legal Reports

Application for Committal.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 4, Mr. Justice Tomlin heard a motion by Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., to commit Edmund Dart, Hartham Road, N.E., trading as the Dart Remedies Co., for alleged contempt of court in using the word "Phosferine" in relation to medicinal preparations not manufactured by the plaintiffs, in breach of an injunction granted by Mr. Justice Sargant (as he then was) in March 1915. Mr. Moritz, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that after the injunction was granted it was found that Dart was continuing his unlawful acts, and in September 1916 a notice of motion to commit him came before Mr. Justice Younger, when Dart gave an undertaking not to sell his wares without explaining that they were not the plaintiffs' goods. Nothing more was heard of him by the plaintiffs for ten years, but in March 1926 they heard that he was doing the same thing again, and he was committed to prison by Mr. Justice Russell. He disappeared from London, but was eventually arrested and spent two weeks in prison. He then apologised and promised not to repeat the offence, and Mr. Justice Russell released him. There was a mass of evidence that he had recently been selling bottles of a brown liquid as "Phosferine" at a stall in the Caledonian market. The defence was a denial that Dart had committed the acts complained of, and that, if anything of the kind had happened, it was done by his adopted daughter, a woman thirty years of age, over whom he had no control. Mr. Richmount, for the defendant, read an affidavit by him declaring that he had strictly adhered to his undertaking. He told his adopted daughter when he came out of prison that he would have nothing more to do with the business, and she decided to sell the preparation. He had no control over her, had nothing to do with the stall, and received none of the profits. An affidavit by the adopted daughter, Laura Edmunds, corroborating this and contradicting the plaintiffs' evidence, was also read. She denied that she ever sold the preparation as Phosferine or told anybody it was Phosferine. His lordship said he could not see his way on the evidence to make a committal order. Mr. Richmount, for the defendant, asked for costs. His Lordship: No; I am not satisfied you have any merits.

Trade-Mark Appeal.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 4, Mr. Justice Tomlin heard an appeal by Mr. Oscar Sutterlin, Rue Vignon, Paris, from a decision of the Registrar of Trade Marks refusing to rectify the register by removing the word "Komoline." Alternatively, he asked that the word should be restricted to the goods to which it referred. The appeal was opposed by Mr. Norman Frederick McCarthy Smith, secretary to Rapidol, Ltd., Old Cavenish Street, W. Mr. Whitehead, K.C., for the appellant, said he sold a hair dye in this country which he wanted to register under the word "Komol." That was refused because "Komoline" was on the register for the same class of goods. The appellant's case was that, although there was a purported assignment of the mark and goodwill by a Mr. Jones to Mr. Smith, there was no goodwill assigned, and, alternatively, that what Mr. Jones manufactured and sold was a vermin destroyer and not a hair dye. The hearing was adjourned.

When the hearing was resumed on November 8, Mr. Crossman, for the Registrar, said that the point with regard to limiting the use of the word "Komoline" was not debated before him, and he gave no decision upon it. As to the removal of the mark from the register the onus was on the applicant, and on the evidence he came to the conclusion that a case had not been made out. Mr. Moritz, K.C., for the respondent, supported the decision of the Registrar that no case had been made out for the removal of the mark.

His lordship, giving judgment, said that on the evidence the mark "Komoline" had been used for an ointment for children's heads and for a shampoo. He held that there had been a valid assignment of the goodwill by Jones to Smith. The onus of proof on an application of this kind rested upon the applicant who was seeking to rectify the register. The evidence was of the scantiest, and it was impossible to come to the

conclusion that a case for the removal of the mark had been made out. With regard to limiting the use of the word by excluding hair dye, it was not discussed before the Registrar and it should go before him first. His (the judge's) order dismissing this application with costs would therefore not prejudice any application that might hereafter be made to limit the operation of the mark.

Dental Partnership Dispute.—In Bow County Court, London, on November 4, Mr. Reuben Hird, chemist and dentist, Belsize Road, N.W., sued Mr. Robert W. Craig, Marshfield Street, E., to recover the sum of £59 8s. 9d., being moneys had and received, and £10 as damages for the detention of a number of books in connection with a dental business. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that he was managing director of Liley's, Ltd., who had a number of chemists' shops in London, including one at 563 Manchester Road, E. He conceived the idea of having a dental surgery above that shop, and got in touch with the defendant, to whom he suggested a partnership, it being understood that he (plaintiff) should find the money, and the defendant was to do the work. The defendant was to draw £2 a week, which was paid to him by cheque. After a few weeks he found that the defendant had £5 7s. 6d. in hand, and told him to go and open a bank account and pay it in. The account was in the partnership name of Hird and Craig. He subsequently learned that no money had been paid in; he then told the defendant that he should not agree to a partnership until the defendant had proved himself worthy. Things went on for some months, and in November an audit was taken, when it was found that the defendant owed £22 odd. It was then suggested that the defendant should become an employee of the plaintiff. An agreement was drawn up, but was never signed, and from that time onward the defendant rendered weekly statements of the work he had done. In February of this year the books were again gone through, and it was found that a further £11 was owing. Shortly after this the defendant wrote giving three months' notice of the termination of the partnership, and thereupon plaintiff issued instructions that the defendant was not to be admitted to the dental surgery again. The defendant had since opened a business of his own in Marshfield Street. Besides these amounts there were also sums of money which were due, or would become due, from orders received for Health Insurance work. The defendant said that the plaintiff had brought the whole trouble upon himself by his high-handed manner. He agreed that there was some money owing, but he could not say off-hand what that amount could be. Judge Snagge said that if the matter was sent to reference as to the partnership, and the accounts were gone into, it would be a very costly matter, and he suggested that perhaps the defendant would agree to a judgment against himself for some sum to save all those costs. Eventually the plaintiff agreed to accept £22 in full settlement, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

Infringement of Copyright Alleged.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 9, Mr. Justice Romer heard a motion by the British Medical Association to restrain Mr. Alfred Parton and Partons, Ltd., from printing, publishing, selling, distributing or exhibiting in public a booklet, entitled "The Greatest Exposure of Modern Times, Patent Medicines (so-called)," in alleged infringement of the plaintiffs' copyright in two works, called "Secret Remedies" and "More Secret Remedies." Mr. C. A. Bennett, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that Mr. Parton appeared in person and asked if he wanted an adjournment to answer the evidence. Mr. Parton: I have no case to answer. Mr. Bennett, opening the motion, said that the plaintiffs were a company registered under the Companies Act. The company was composed of medical practitioners, and its object was to protect the honour and interests of the medical profession. Some years ago, in order to inform the public about patent medicines, their contents and the price of the ingredients, the Association published two books under the supervision of Sir Dawson Williams. "Secret Remedies" was published in 1909, and "More Secret

Remedies" in 1912. Those books gave descriptions of various patent medicines, an analysis of their contents, and a statement of the cost of the ingredients. Early this year the association received complaints from some of its members that the defendant was holding meetings in various parts of the country and lecturing on patent medicines in circumstances that suggested he was acting under the auspices of the British Medical Association. He used the meetings for the purpose of selling his own preparations containing the ingredients as specified in the plaintiffs' works, and at a slightly lower price. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was ascertained that Mr. Parton had published a little pamphlet, which he described as "The Greatest Exposure of Modern Times," which contained an analysis of various patent medicines taken bodily from one or other of the plaintiffs' two books. In those circumstances, the association submitted that there had been an infringement of their copyright. His Lordship: Who are Partons, Ltd.? Mr. Bennett: They are a shop in the New Cross Road, and in the book, which has a photograph of Mr. Alfred Parton, it says: "This book is the copyright of Alfred Parton, and is the sole property of Partons, Ltd."

Mr. Parton said he agreed that several of the analyses he published were identical with those given by the Association, but that he could prove prior publication. He produced a book, which he said was published forty years ago and contained prescriptions identical with some in the plaintiffs' books. His lordship said that as Mr. Parton had not filed any evidence he could not look at the alleged prior publication. Mr. Parton said he also based his defence on Section 10 of the Copyright Act, which laid down that proceedings could not be taken after the lapse of three years from the date of the publication of the alleged infringement. He had been publishing his book for twenty-five years, and he supposed that nobody in that court had ever heard of "Secret Remedies" before he spoke in Hyde Park. His Lordship: If you want to prove prior publication you must prepare and swear a proper affidavit. Mr. Parton: The B.M.A. has known of my pamphlet for at least fourteen years, because about 1912 I had a letter from it threatening me with an action for infringement. His lordship adjourned the motion for a week to give Mr. Parton an opportunity of filing his evidence.

Dental Manufacturers' Application.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 8, Mr. Justice Astbury heard a motion concerning the rights and powers of the Association of Dental Manufacturers and Traders of the United Kingdom to examine the trade books of a company who were members of the association, under certain circumstances, and, if the council of the association thought right, to put the name of the firm on what was called the "stop list" of the association. Mr. Topham, K.C., on behalf of the Edwards Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Great Portland Street, W.1, moved to restrain the council of the association and the association in general from attempting to compel the plaintiffs to give access to the books, documents and papers used by them in their dental business, and from declaring that the plaintiffs had committed a serious breach of rules of the defendant association, or that the plaintiff company had become liable to any penalties under certain rules of the association, or from publishing the name of the plaintiff company in the "stop list" of the association.

Mr. Topham said that the motion was brought to restrain the association from taking disciplinary measures against the plaintiffs as members of the association. The plaintiffs had entered into an agreement with three practising dentists to supply them with certain articles set out on a price list at certain prices for a period of five years, and a complaint had been lodged against the plaintiffs that they had entered into an agreement to supply dental goods at 10 per cent. above cost price. The plaintiffs said that if the agreement and the prices were looked at, it would be found that they had done nothing of the kind. What the plaintiffs did was to contract to supply only open-market goods at certain prices, and they were selling at the prices fixed at the time the contract was made. The plaintiffs said they had not broken the rules. Under

the rules, if a complaint was made the council could send an accountant to inspect the documents of the firm in question, but in that present case the council of the association wanted a roving commission to go through all the plaintiffs' books, and to that the plaintiffs objected as being immaterial under the association's rules to the complaint made.

Mr. Maugham, K.C., for the defendants, said there were no real grounds for the motion, as at present the council of the association had done nothing and had not yet considered the matter.

On his lordship's suggestion, the motion was ordered to stand over generally, with liberty to apply, the plaintiffs giving an undertaking with regard to the prices of goods sold. It was also arranged that an accountant should inspect the plaintiffs' books and report, and in the meantime the council of the defendant association undertook not to take any steps to enforce penalties or disciplinary action.

Wills

MR. JOHN ARTHUR PICKUP, chemist and druggist, Rhyl, who died on July 30 last, left estate of the gross value of £3,999 3s. 3d., with net personalty £3,966 13s. 3d.

MR. JOSEPH PATTINSON, Ph.C., of King Street, Aspatria, Cumberland, senior partner in J. Pattinson & Son, chemists, who died on September 24, left estate of the gross value of £3,893, with net personalty £3,569.

MR. THOS. JACKSON, Ph.C., of Woodlands Avenue, Kirkham, Lancs, and formerly of Market Place, Marsden, Yorks, who died on July 4, left £3,136 16s. 2d., with net personalty £1,720 13s. 7d. Probate has been granted to his widow.

MR. JABEZ SWIRE, Ph.C., of King Cross, Halifax, Yorks, who died on August 13 last, aged 81 years, left estate of the gross value of £3,664 15s. 3d., with net personalty £3,565 10s. 9d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Ann Jane Swire, the sole executrix.

MR. WALTER FREDERICK NOAK, of 64 High Street, Bromsgrove, Worcs, chemist and druggist, who died on August 7 intestate and a bachelor, son of the late Alderman Noak, of Droitwich, left estate of the gross value of £3,227 0s. 6d., with net personalty £336 0s. 10d.

MR. WILLIAM FEAVER, of 10, Prospect Place, Truro, Cornwall, retired chemist and druggist, who died September 12, left estate of the gross value of £6,508 2s. 1d., with net personalty £6,477 19s. 8d. Letters of administration have been granted to his brother, Lewis Feaver, registered medical practitioner.

MR. FRANK GILL, of The Homestead, Russell Road, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham, drysalter, a partner in the firm of Gill & Bibbey, who died on September 17, aged seventy-seven years, left estate of the gross value of £4,859 0s. 7d., with net personalty £4,817 10s. Probate of his will has been granted to his brother, William Gill, chemist, Nottingham, the sole executor.

MR. JOSEPH GASKELL, F.C.S., of Egerton, Colwyn Crescent, Rhos-on-Sea, Denbigh, late of Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street and Cheetham Hill, Manchester, who died on August 11 intestate, left estate of the gross value of £10,702 11s. 10d., with net personalty £9,083 4s. 1d. Letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Ellen Gaskell, of the same address, and Barclay's Bank, Ltd., of 54 Lombard Street, E.C.

MR. HARRY KEMP, of Brandon, Bodelwyddan Avenue, Colwyn, Denbigh, chemist and druggist, late of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, for some years representative of Chorlton on the Manchester City Council, who died on July 17, left estate of the gross value of £9,892 9s. 2d., with net personalty £4,377 14s. 7d. Probate of the will has been granted to his widow, Maria Louisa Kemp, of the same place, and his daughter, Ethel Kemp, of the same address. The testator left to his "ever-devoted" wife £200, £50 to his "most affectionate and self-sacrificing daughter" Ethel, £100 to Rosanna Tierney, and the residue of the property in trust for his wife and daughter Ethel during their lives, with remainder to the survivor absolutely.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

KEINER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: E. Keiner, 114 Beekman Terrace, Summit, New Jersey, U.S.A., pigment manufacturer, and H. M. Wood, 23 Coburg Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.5, pigment manufacturers' manager. R.O.: 13 Hardwide Street, S.E.1.

GILLESPIE BROTHERS (P.C.).—Capital £125,000. Agreement with W. A. Griffin and H. R. F. Smith to carry on the business of West and East India, South Africa and Colonial merchants and general commission merchants and agents formerly carried on by them as "Gillespie Brothers & Co.," at 82 Fenchurch Street, E.C. The directors are: P. G. C. Foster, W. A. Griffin, H. K. F. Smith, and A. Elder. R.O.: 82 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

F. H. HAYWOOD (CASH CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by F. H. Haywood at Sunningdale Drug Stores, Holbrook Lane, Coventry. The subscribers (each with one share) are: F. H. Haywood, Sunningdale Drug Stores, Holbrook Lane, Coventry, printer's manager, and Mrs. K. E. Haywood, Sunningdale Drug Stores, Holbrook Lane, Coventry. F. H. Haywood is permanent governing director and chairman, subject to holding £100 shares. Solicitors: J. Arch, Halifax Chambers, Warwick Row, Coventry.

WM. BURTON & SONS (BETHNAL GREEN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £45,000. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Bethnal Green as "Wm. Burton & Sons," to adopt an agreement with C. Burton, J. Burton, and C. H. Burton, and to carry on the business of dye and chemical manufacturers in all its branches, etc. The permanent governing directors are: C. Burton, Redlands, Oakhill Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3; J. Burton, Yewlands, Hoddesdon, Herts.; and C. H. Burton, Yewlands, Hoddesdon, Herts (all dye and chemical manufacturers). R.O.: 2 Green Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.

LOBELLINE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £11,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Squire & Co., Birmingham, Ltd., to acquire the registered trade marks "Gee's Lobelline," No. 396,274, and "Lobelline," No. 424,315, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of chemicals and chemical products, etc. The subscribers are: H. Newington, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, law clerk, and A. E. Smith, 21 Eveline Mansions, New Church Road, S.E.5, law clerk. Solicitors: Warwick & Gilbert, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

MINERAL WATERS DISTRIBUTORS, LTD., was registered as a "public" company on October 23 in Dublin, with a nominal capital of £150,000. Objects: To carry on all or any of the businesses of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in aerated or still waters and beverages of all kinds, etc. The first directors are: Capt. A. R. Nutting, Castleknock, Dublin, Governor of Bank of Ireland; L. F. Orr, 2 Grove Avenue, Blackrock, co. Dublin; W. E. Hewitt, Dundrum, co. Dublin; J. E. McCormick, Druid Hill, Killiney, co. Dublin; C. E. Stoer, 60 Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill, London. Solicitors: Whitney, Moore & Keller, 46 Kildare Street, Dublin.

BRITISH RATIN Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To adopt an agreement with V. Petersen and to develop and turn to account the business of an import and export merchant carried on by him as "The British Ratin Company" at 109 Kingsway, W.C.; to carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters, and importers of and dealers in the system known as "Ratin" for the rational mass extermination of rats and mice; and to acquire the trade-marks "Ratin" and "Ratinin," etc. The directors are: V. Petersen, 2 Ny Ostergade, Copenhagen, Denmark, wholesale merchant (governing director), and K. G. A. Petersen, 33 St. Germans Road, Forest Hill, S.E., wholesale merchant. R.O.: 109 Kingsway, W.C.

CRANBUX, LIMITED (P.C.).—Capital £50,000 in £1 shares. The objects are to adopt an agreement between this company of the first part, Coleman & Co., Ltd.,

of the second part, and Lingner-Werke Aktiengesellschaft of the third part, to develop and turn to account the business of the last-named company in the selling area defined in the principal agreement referred to in the above-mentioned agreement, together with the proprietary articles, trade marks, and all other rights and assets connected with the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, and exporters of and dealers in dentifrices and mouth washes, brushes, scents, soaps, shampoos and hair preparations of all kinds, patent medicines and proprietary articles, bottles, flasks and containers, and generally all articles dealt in by chemists, patent medicine vendors, hair-dressers and perfumers, etc. The first directors are:—G. J. Buxton, Rt. Hon. Baron Cranworth, Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, E. C. Barnes (all directors of Coleman & Co., Ltd.). Solicitors, Collisson, Prichard and Barnes, 27, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., are making a public issue at par of 100,000 7 per cent. Cumulative "A" preference shares of £1 each.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD., announce the payment on November 30 of an interim dividend on ordinary shares for the half-year ending August 31, 1927, at the rate of 2½ per cent. less tax.

AUGUST FABER & Co., LTD.—Mr. C. E. Osborn, liquidator, has issued a notice pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, calling a meeting of the creditors to be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on November 22.

ELITE PHARMACY LTD.—At a meeting held in Liverpool on November 1 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. J. C. Oldfield, 61 Lord Street, Liverpool, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on November 17.

COMPANIES WHICH MAY BE WOUND UP.—The undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies dissolved three months after November 4:—Briggs's Pharmacy Stores, Ltd.; Catalytic Chemical Co., Ltd.; Lion Essence & Chemical Co., Ltd.

Business Changes

A PHARMACY has been opened at 67 Victoria Street, Manchester, by Mr. F. C. Milnes.

MR. E. D. LEWIS, chemist and druggist, is opening a new business at 167 Fratton Road, Portsmouth.

THE ROTHERHAM CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY opened a pharmacy at the Rawmarsh Hill Stores on October 31.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD., have taken over the business of Mr. A. Thorpe, 337 Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.

MR. P. T. ORMEROD, chemist and druggist, has recently acquired the business of the late Mr. J. Sankey, 5 Bank Hey Street, Blackpool.

MR. S. C. COOPE, chemist and druggist, has transferred his branch business from 33 Bolton Street, Blackpool, to 11 Tyldesley Road, Blackpool.

MR. W. PATTISON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Miss Ethel R. McKerrrow, 2 Market Square, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.

MR. P. E. LATHBURY, chemist and druggist, lately with Squire & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., has opened a pharmacy at 65 Coleshill Street, Birmingham.

MR. E. C. FOSTER, chemist and druggist, 3 Charles Street, Hull, has bought the business of Mr. C. F. Shewell, 47 Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.

CHANGE OF NAME.—With the sanction of the Board of Trade the title of the Old Strand Chemical & Trading Co., Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C., has been altered to the Old Strand Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd. The company intends to remove early in the New Year to premises in the Mincing Lane area.

Standard Railway Rates

NEW SYSTEM OF CHARGING

THE Railways Information Bureau has issued the following statement:—

Although the amalgamations were completed in 1923, railway charges are still on a basis settled by Parliament more than thirty years ago. On and from January 1 next, however, the present scheme of railway rates will be superseded by an entirely new system, although the rates themselves will be, in the main, those which are now current.

New rate books are in course of issue to every station in the kingdom, and will shortly be available for inspection by the public. These books will show the mileage between each pair of stations, and the actual rates can be ascertained by applying the appropriate scale for any one of the twenty-one classes of traffic to the distance.

A new feature is that the actual composition of the rate is given in the scales, and shows exactly how the rate is made up.

All standard rates are "station to station," and a standard scale of cartage charges to be added when cartage is performed by the railway companies is included in the rate book.

Whereas the present highest minimum is four tons, this will be increased to six tons for traffic in classes one to six (mineral traffic), the four-ton minimum being retained for classes seven, eight and nine. Classes ten and eleven will carry a two-ton minimum, and the remaining classes twelve to twenty-one will apply for any quantity.

New consignment notes are to be issued to supersede those at present in use.

The existing class rates are not on a uniform basis, having been put in operation when the railways were in the hands of many independent concerns whose powers of charge varied considerably.

The new standard charges are uniform throughout Great Britain, and for a given mileage the same charge will be made for a commodity irrespective of the direction in which the merchandise passes.

The present and future charges for merchandise by goods train are built up so that for each mile over twenty miles the average cost per ton per mile decreases as the distance increases.

Under the old system the charges over each railway were calculated separately. When traffic was sent on a journey of, say, 100 miles, but passed over two railways, 50 miles on each, the charges over each railway being calculated as a separate journey, the total charge for the two fifty-mile portions exceeded the charge for 100 miles over one railway.

The new system abolishes this, and the charges for a given distance will be the same, no matter how many railways are passed over during the journey.

To meet the reductions involved by instituting uniform charges, the level of the scales had to be raised so that, whilst there will be many cases where the existing class rates are reduced, there will also be cases where they will be increased.

EXCEPTIONAL RATES

In past years many millions of exceptional rates have been granted by the railways for specific traffics to meet the special needs of industry. A large proportion of these are now obsolete, as for various reasons the particular traffic has ceased to pass.

The railway companies recognise that under the new scheme of charges exceptional rates must continue in order to create as little disturbance as possible to trade. They have therefore had to ascertain how many of the exceptional rates now on the rate books of the various railways are "live" rates, and after consultation with the large trading organisations a scheme was agreed under which they have taken a record of all such rates used since the beginning of 1924.

Where an exceptional rate is within 5 per cent. of the standard it will be cancelled, and, under the provisions of the Act, the standard charge applies.

Generally, those which are 5 per cent. or more below the standard are being continued in force from January

next, and entered in the new rate books as actual chargeable figures. Those more than 40 per cent. below the standard are being referred to the Tribunal for authority to continue the rates at the present figures. This is necessary under the provisions of the Act.

Where an exceptional rate is in excess of the standard, the new charge will be reduced to the standard.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Bournemouth.—The Bournemouth and District Branch held their annual meeting on November 2, when Mr. H. J. Martin presided over a representative gathering of twenty members. The officers were re-elected, and Mr. L. J. Sloper added to the committee. Mr. Victor Scampton read a report on his work as delegate to the executive committee of the Bournemouth Chamber of Trade. It was resolved that the inclusion of the competitive retail prices for commonly-used household articles in the National Retail List should be strongly opposed by this branch. Mr. H. J. Martin briefly reviewed the progress and present position of negotiations with regard to N.H.I. contracts and payments, and replied to questions. The subject of another resolution dealt with a wider and more general practice of marking all prescriptions with the price charged in the code word "Bishopgate."

Ipswich.—A well-attended meeting of the Ipswich Branch was held on October 31, the chairman (Mr. G. W. Hales) presiding. The meeting was addressed by Mr. F. J. Smith, president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, on the subject of *The P.A.T.A.—What the Retailer Owes to its Work*. Mr. Smith, after paying a tribute to Sir William Glyn-Jones, referred to the conditions existing in the proprietary medicines trade thirty years ago, and described the price cutting which was then rampant. In the face of considerable apathy and indifference, Sir William (then Mr.) Glyn-Jones attacked this system, and by his genius and initiative founded the P.A.T.A. There were now 440 manufacturers "on the P.A.T.A.," and the products protected by the Association numbered between 2,000 and 3,000. In no other country in the world, said Mr. Smith, was such an efficient drug-trade price-maintenance organisation in existence. The general secretary of the P.A.T.A. (Mr. H. E. Chapman) described in some detail the day-to-day activities of the Association in checking price cutting, tracing sources of supply, and in other directions carrying on the price-maintenance work of the organisation. He mentioned that in connection with one cutter the Association had succeeded in tracing and closing no less than fourteen sources of supply. A general discussion followed, and appreciation of the benefits accruing to the trade through the work of the P.A.T.A. was expressed. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Smith and Mr. Chapman was accorded.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Hydrocarbons.—A process for converting methane gas into hydrocarbons of higher carbon content by gradual and uniform heating followed by sudden cooling under reduced pressure. (Le Pétrole Synthétique, Paris. 271,767.)

Nitrate of Lime.—A process for the production of granulated dust-free nitrate of lime by heating crushed nitrate of lime while in continuous motion and sifting. (Norsk Hydro-Elek. Kvaef-Stofaktieselskab, Oslo. 264,480.)

Soft Soaps.—The manufacture of a neutral, stable, soft soap of any desired consistency by saponification of coconut or palm-kernel oil under pressure, with potassium hydroxide solution. (Louis Georg Lefter, Neuss, Germany. 268,980.)

Festivities

Leicester Pharmacists' Dance

THE Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a dance on November 2 at the Dr. Montfort Hall, when a company of nearly 400 spent an enjoyable evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Young (chairman of the local branch), Mr. and Mrs. T. Peberdy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tomlin, Mr. E. H. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, jun., the Misses Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. Partington (Clarke, Nettleship & Bailey, Ltd.), Mr. Wheeler (I. Richardson & Son), Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Miss Lovell, and Mr. Jones. Mr. E. L. Burrows and Mr. Kerswell were responsible for the efficient arrangements.

Portsmouth Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Portsmouth and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Southsea recently. Mr. G. W. Darling, who has just succeeded Mr. W. H. Bown as chairman of the branch, presided, and was supported by Mrs. Darling. Ladies were well represented in the company, their presence adding greatly to the social success of the function. The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was proposed by Mr. T. O. Barlow, and Mr. Parry (vice-president of the Society), in his response, touched upon various matters which are occupying the attention of the trade at the moment. In reply the chairman spoke on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. Mr. W. R. Atterbury proposed the health of the immediate past-chairman, Mr. W. H. Bown, and the secretary, Mr. F. H. Ruoff, bearing testimony to the good work both had done, and Mr. Bown and Mr. Ruoff suitably responded. The toast of the ladies fell to the vice-chairman, and Mrs. L. B. W. Murray replied.

Western Pharmacists' Dinner

THE thirty-seventh annual dinner of the Western (London) Pharmacists' Association was held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W.1, on November 9, Mr. C. S. Bonner (president) in the chair. That Mr. Bonner is president for the second year in succession of an association numbering about 400 members is sufficient evidence of his popularity among his colleagues; and the fact that he was brilliantly assisted by his wife and daughter, with the social secretary vigilant in the background, rendered the function an event enjoyable beyond the average. The president was supported at the chief table by the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner), Mrs. Bonner, Mr. R. R. Bennett (chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference), Mr. C. H. Hampshire (secretary of the Conference), Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), Dr. Edward J. Deck, Mr. W. J. Beardsley, Mrs. Freke, Mr. John Keall, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. F. G. Wells, Mr. Edmund White, and other friends. The spur tables were in charge of Messrs. G. Thomas, T. Morley Taylor, W. B. Falding, W. E. D. Shirliff, and P. S. Windwood; and among others present in a "record" gathering we noticed Mr. William Browne, Mr. and Mrs. William Chalmers, Mr. W. B. Falding, Mr. Alan Francis, Dr. and Mrs. Estridge Harvey, Miss Dennis Hayes, Mr. F. A. Lawman, Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. John Royle, Mr. Philip Royle, Miss Sproule, Miss H. Stewart, Mr. G. A. Tocher, Mr. J. T. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Want, Mr. Greenwood Watkins, Mr. F. Weight, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, and Mr. W. J. Williams. Miss Winifred Bonner took charge of the musical programme with much-appreciated results; and the speeches reached a high level without becoming either too long or too serious. The first toast, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union," was submitted by Mr. W. B. Falding (vice-president of the association), who remarked that the Society was never stronger than to-day, and at a not-far-distant date it would be represented in Parliament. With the establishment of a curriculum, the institution of a degree in the University of London and

the advent of written examinations, British Pharmacy would approach the Continental standard. All present regretted the loss of Sir William Glyn-Jones, who, in familiar words, was "a help and an adornment" to his profession. The speaker congratulated the Retail Pharmacists' Union on its pluck in trying to make the Insurance dispensing fund solvent. As to the Benevolent Fund, he trusted that his fellow members would double their subscriptions. Mr. Skinner, who replied for the Pharmaceutical Society, pointed out that he was "almost a Westerner": he and they had worked together for many years. The proposer of the toast had said that he had had his differences with the Pharmaceutical Society's Council: so had he—"Hear, hear" and laughter)—and the fact was to the credit of the Council, for all were working in the same cause. The Council was quite ready for the promised Government report. (Applause.) They were within an ace of the sum they set out to get for Parliamentary representation, a fact which was most creditable to pharmacy and the drug trade. He was confident that they would go forward with strength and courage, and face with a united front whatever might arise. If they were conscious of unity, they need not fear the rest. Whether they would be able to get into Parliament someone who could voice the needs of pharmacy as they should be voiced he did not know; but they would be able to organise—and politicians would listen if they knew how to organise for a definite object. One result would be that they would get common sense knocked into certain regulation. In Canada and the United States they had regulations about narcotics; but he found that the chief safeguard there was the education and training of the vendor. That was the one basis on which we could build here. Mr. Skinner was loudly applauded at the close of his speech. Mr. Mallinson, who followed, effectively claimed attention for business interests. The Executive and officers of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, he said, needed encouragement, perhaps, more than at any previous time. Whatever the outcome of the present contract, it would leave chemists in a better position than under any other arrangement. Faith, hope and charity were needed. The Executive consisted of business men of common sense, who had the pluck to take an unpopular course knowing that they had to face an election next April. He was satisfied that the present arrangement was the sound business proposition at the moment; there were signs of improvement, though improvement might not be obvious before the end of next year. The next toast, that of "The Western Pharmacists' Association," was given with characteristic *savoir faire* by Mr. R. R. Bennett, who remarked with finesse that it was a pity that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society had not told the company how the United States pharmacists organised their after-dinner speeches. The Western Association believed in good fellowship and good team work. The toast was given with musical honours, and Mr. Bonner, in the course of a brief response, paid tribute to Mr. Bennett as chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and to Mr. Skinner as president of the Pharmaceutical Society and as a leader in London pharmacy. He asked those who were inclined to be critical of the R.P.U. not to be too hasty. The final toast, that of "The Ladies and Visitors," was proposed by Mr. Shirliff, who referred to Mr. Skinner's efforts on behalf of sports, thus helping chemists to a wider outlook. Dr. E. J. Deck (who, as the proposer of the toast mentioned, ministered to 25,000 soldiers during the European War) responded with a delightfully humorous speech. It was no wonder, he suggested, that the cordial relations between medicine and pharmacy were maintained, seeing that pharmacists spent a great deal of their lives in saving the lives of medical men and their patients by deciphering "the most damnable handwriting." Chemists never flooded the doctors' consulting rooms with literature and samples—and he had recently had to move to larger premises because of the flood of proprietaries. (Laughter.) As for the ladies, they responded to the seductions of the gentlemen higher up in Oxford Street. "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem concluded an entirely successful evening.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

ROBINSON.—At the Drayton Nursing Home, Hammer-smith, London, W., on November 3. Clotilde, wife of Dugdale T. Robinson, pharmacist, 9 Coleherne Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.5, of a daughter.

Marriages

BROWN—SMITH.—On October 25, Harry Rawcliffe Brown, chemist and druggist, Burnley, to Lois M. Smith.

BROWNE—STOKOE.—At St. Gabriel's Church, Heaton Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on November 2, by the Rev. W. C. Hicks, Edwin Neville Browne, M.P.S., to Vera Sarah Ivy Stokoe, M.P.S.

MUIR—PHILIP.—At Masonic Hall, Hill Street, Edinburgh, on October 28, by the Rev. W. Galbraith Taylor, M.A., James Gilchrist Muir, chemist and druggist, eldest son of Mr. John S. Muir, 59 Causewayside, to Agnes Cairns, second daughter of Mr. J. Philip, 12 Montague Street.

Deaths

CARTER.—At Oswestry, on October 29, Mrs. Laura Carter, widow of the late Mr. William Carter, chemist and druggist, Cross Street, aged sixty-four. Mrs. Carter was actively associated with the business built up by her husband, and since his death in 1921 she had carried it on with conspicuous success. Mrs. Carter also possessed artistic accomplishments of a high order in painting, needlework and music. During the European war she provided large consignments of comforts for the troops; in addition she supplied invalid chairs and ponies for wounded soldiers at the local military hospital. Mrs. Carter is survived by a son, Dr. R. Carter, who is Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at Birmingham University.

FLOOD.—In Hackney Hospital, London, E., on November 3, after a short illness, Mr. Arthur J. Flood, 85 Mayola Road, Clapton, E., representative for T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., Colindale, Hendon, N.W.9, aged forty-five.

GRAY.—At Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, on November 2, Mr. Matthew Gray, chemist and druggist, Partick.

O'NEILL.—At Barking, on October 15, Mr. George Charles O'Neill, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-one.

STORM.—Recently, Elliott Percy, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Storm, of Worcester, and only brother of Mr. H. R. Storm, chemist and druggist, Worthing (formerly of Hanwell). Buried at Cookham on November 2.

Personalities

MR. R. W. WARDMAN, chemist and druggist, Sudbury, has been elected to the town council.

MR. C. BAYLEY, chemist, Uppingham, has been appointed a member of the Rutland National Health Insurance Committee in the place of Mr. C. Barnett, resigned.

MR. C. A. BASKER, M.D., son of Mr. J. A. Basker, Ph.C., Weston-super-Mare, has been awarded the M.R.C.P. diploma following the recent examination in Edinburgh.

AMONG mayors elected on November 9, in addition to those who receive extended notice in this column, are:—Mr. W. Deacon, Bridgwater (re-elected); Mr. W. T. Frost, Worthing; Mr. David Jones, Llanfyllin; Mr. H. J. Martin, Christchurch (re-elected); Mr. J. B. Martin, Helston (re-elected); Mr. L. K. Osmond, Grimsby (re-elected).

ALDERMAN DR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, Oxford, has been elected an honorary member of the Pteridological Society of Great Britain, and has been a delegate at the jubilee

meetings of the Worcester Naturalists' Society and of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society. The new bell presented by Alderman Druce to All Saints, Oxford (the city church), was dedicated on November 1, thus making the peal a complete octave.

MR. H. H. SIMPSON, chemist and druggist, the new Mayor of Louth, was preceded in that office by his father, the late Alderman H. D. Simpson, chemist and druggist, and by his great-grandfather, while his grandfather was also a member of the town council. Mr. Simpson, who succeeded to his business on the death of his father, has been a member of the town council since 1911. He is also a governor of the grammar school, and holds office in various local bodies.

DR. HILL, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has sailed for Australia, on the invitation of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Melbourne. He will visit the various botanical, agricultural and forestry institutions in Western Australia, and will then proceed to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to study the various botanical institutions in the different States, in connection with the Commonwealth Council. Dr. Hill will also proceed to New Zealand, where he hopes to spend about three weeks. From there he will go to Java, where he will visit the Botanic Gardens at Buitenzorg, on the invitation of the Director, and visits will also be paid to the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

MR. A. E. COVERDALE, Ph.C., who was elected Mayor of Worcester on November 9, is a native of Pickering, Yorkshire, and went to Worcester in 1903 to acquire the business of George and Welch, which he rapidly developed, forming new branches in three other parts of the city. Mr. Coverdale entered the City Council in 1912, and is now vice-chairman of the electricity committee. He has been actively connected with the Worcestershire Cricket Club for some years, and is a vice-president of the City Football Club. Mr. Coverdale was elected High Sheriff of the city last year.

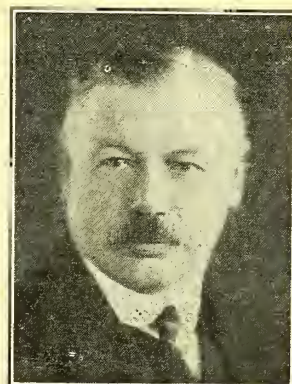


Photo (Dowty)
MR. A. E. COVERDALE, Ph.C.

MR. FRANK WOKES, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., the newly appointed assistant to Dr. Burn, director of the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society, was apprenticed to Mr. T. S. Wokes, Grassendale. He matriculated in 1910, won a Bell Scholarship in 1912, and passed the Major examination in 1914. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Wokes was one of the first to join the Liverpool Pharmacists' Training Corps. Then followed four years' war service in the R.A.M.C. Returning home, Mr. Wokes entered Liverpool University as a student, and obtained the degree of B.Sc. with honours in chemistry and bio-chemistry in 1922. He then commenced post-graduate work in the Liverpool City Public Health Laboratories. In 1924 he established at Grassendale a bio-chemical laboratory. The first communication from this laboratory was read at the Bath Conference in 1924, and this has been followed by a steady stream of original publications. A number of medical and scientific investigators have co-operated in this work, including Dr. S. G. Willmott, of Cambridge, and Dr. T. Redman, of Liverpool, and its importance has been recognised by grants made by the Science Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society and certain other bodies. In addition to these scientific activities, Mr. Wokes has been an energetic worker on the organising side of pharmacy.

Trade Notes

PAINT STICKS for branding live stock form the subject of an advertisement in this issue by Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., 51 Newland, Lincoln.

THE sole agency for the perfumery and toilet specialties of Lerys, of Paris, has been taken over by Faudels, Ltd., 36-40 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1.

A SPECIAL OFFER in connection with Logan's liniment is being made on another page by John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd., Duke Street, Liverpool.

MR. A. HESEKIAL has taken over the management of the London Essence Co., Ltd., with whom he has been for the past 37 years. Messrs. W. J. Butler and J. E. Hubbard have been appointed representatives.

MANICURE REQUISITES are a speciality of Robert Lee, 14 Calverley Grove, Upper Holloway, London, N.19, and wholesale buyers and exporters are invited to apply for a nicely-produced catalogue which illustrates the various articles manufactured.

EPHETONIN—phenylmethylaminopropanol hydrochloride—is synthetic ephedrine, the action of which resembles that of adrenalin. It is employed in asthma, hay fever, and in low blood pressure in various conditions. Ephetonin, in powder, tablets, and ampoules, is supplied by H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, 35 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, inform us that they have withdrawn the 1s. 3d. size of Pylitna Hamorrhoid Powders, and that in future the 5s. and 2s. 9d. boxes will contain sixteen and eight powders respectively. Orders may be sent direct as hitherto or to Sangers, 258 Euston Road, N.W.

MAGNESIA OIL is the name given to a new preparation of Musterole Fine Products Co., Ltd., and of which the distributors are Thomas Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4. It is claimed that in combination a superior effect is obtained to either component alone. A full size sample bottle will be sent free to C. & D. subscribers on receipt of a postcard.

A FINE FREESIA PERFUME.—An artistic leaflet with the basic colourings of turquoise blue, violet and gold has been issued by "Sopros" Mantes sur Seine, bearing a perfumed card scented with a "Freesia" of particularly fine odour. Specimens may be obtained by manufacturing perfumers from Mr. C. A. Charpentier, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C., sole consignees in this country.

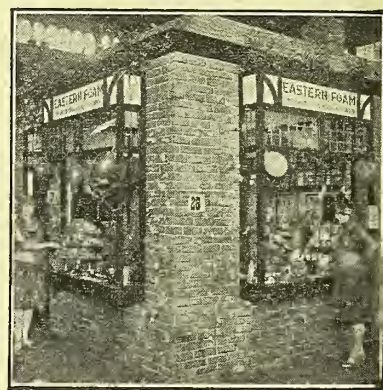
CINAMENT is offered as an improvement upon the popular menthol cone and menthol inhaler in that an addition has been made to the menthol of pure cinnamon oil, the antiseptic properties of which are well known. The cones are mounted in matt gold containers, and the inhalers are conveniently shaped for nasal application. Attractive cards, decorated in seven colours, are issued, carrying an assortment of twelve cones and six inhalers, by the makers, M. J. Fecher, Ltd., Cuckoo House, Dod Street, London, E.14.

THE REDUCED PRICE of Midgley's crystal bath soap de luxe, which is referred to in the advertisement of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, is an attractive proposition as a Christmas gift, both for chemists and their customers. The coloured showcard, measuring 11 in. by 9½ in., is seasonal and dignified, being of black lettering embossed on a white ground, with rulings in green and gilt, while in one corner is a sprig of holly. We understand the showcard is produced in Messrs. Midgley's own works.

ARALYS is a new perfume of the Chypre type, introduced by Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebbington, and is presented in a complete range of preparations for the toilet. The Aralys presentation casket should find favour as a particularly dainty Christmas gift, being not only compact, but also elegant. On raising the hinged lid, an oxidised metal box containing compact powder and a lipstick are revealed, under which, in a sliding drawer, is a bottle of perfume. The Aralys series should prove an attractive line during the forthcoming festive season.

AN EXPORT PRICE LIST.—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, have published a new price list specially intended for chemists overseas and exporters. Strongly bound, the list is divided into sections dealing with drugs and chemicals, preparations shipped in bond, tablets, pills, capsules, packed goods, tropical remedies and veterinary and agricultural products, each of which can easily be found by means of the thumb index. Copiously illustrated and printed in large type, the list will be decidedly useful to those for whom it is intended, and will be sent post free on application. Many quotations for drugs are given in Imperial and metric systems.

"EASTERN FOAM."—The accompanying photograph shows the attractive stand at the "Daily Mirror," "Vanity Fair" Exhibition, recently held at Holland Park, featuring "Eastern Foam" products of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1.



Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 26, 1927.)

- "BISMIRTE MAGNESIA TABLETTEN" on oblong label device; for tablets containing magnesia (3). By Bismag, Ltd., Braydon Road, London, N.16. 483,713. (Associated.)
- "BEECHAM'S POWDERS TABLET FORM" on oval design, with address of applicants; for medicinal powders in solid form (3). By Beecham Estates and Pills, Ltd., Central Avenue, Covent Garden Market, London, W.C.2. 484,293. (Associated.)
- "OZOFOAM"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By J. Titley, Coal Pit Hill, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent. 478,873.
- "LE BOIS SAUVAGE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cadolle Frères, 14, Rue Cambon, Paris. 483,411.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 2, 1927.)

- "ABRALAC"; for chemicals (1). By A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenters Road, Stratford, E.15. 482,409. (Associated.)
- Silhouette design of man working by a window with words "Est. 1842"; for photographic sundries (1). By Arsoo Photoproducts, Inc., 29 Charles Street, Binghamton, Broome, New York, U.S.A. 483,646.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

- | | |
|---|--|
| L/111. Alexodine (or Alexodyne) | A/211. Dermol (medium in 50-yard lengths) |
| B/2710. "Arcos" goggles (used in violet ray work) | B/2910. Dunlop's pyorrhea paste |
| B/2910. Aseptolene disinfectant | S/2510. Frambert's bath soap |
| T/2811. Barons, Ltd., for dog medicines (present address) | L/2510. Kilol (rat and mouse destroyer) |
| M/2210. Chlorothymol antiseptic | M/911. Knuckleit rubber gloves |
| D/2510. "Cremo" substitute cream of tartar | B/2910. Little vegetable health pills (Clarke Chem. Co.) |
| A/3011. Dermol, medium (in yard lengths) | B/211. Peter Nansen's cod-liver oil (London supply) |
| C/42. Buchanan's sheep dips | B/3211. Shore's sea salt |
| | B/211. Siko tooth paste |

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Is Pharmacy on the Up-Grade,

as suggested by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat at Liverpool (*C. & D.*, November 5, p. 570), and is it year by year improving its position? Much depends upon what he meant by "pharmacy," and I rather fancy he was using the term as if it were synonymous with retail drug business. There are more chemists and druggists in business to-day than ever there were, and the amount of business they do is probably increasing; but how much of it is pharmacy, using that word in its correct sense? I greatly doubt whether there is as much real pharmacy practised now as was the case when our numbers were very much smaller. As pointed out in your article on pharmaceutical qualification (p. 578), development of our business has proceeded on very different lines from what might have been anticipated if price protection had not come to encourage chemists to pay more attention to proprietary articles. Opportunities have been provided for a big increase in the number of chemists' shops as the result of this development, but the practice of pharmacy has not been extended materially except in so far as the coming of National Health Insurance has brought us more dispensing. The public benefits, nevertheless, by the increase in the number of chemists' shops, because they are thus provided with a greater number of persons who are qualified by their training to give expert advice on a great variety of subjects; and it may be that recognition by the public of the value of the chemist's services is shown by such improvement as may be manifested in the position of our business to-day.

What May Happen,

as time goes on, to adapt our educational problem to both public and business requirements is a most interesting subject for surmise. I think, however, there must of necessity be a steady, if slow, addition to our already highly varied stock of knowledge if we are to continue to keep our place in the public estimation; and it will be quite in accordance with precedent if, later, we are required to submit our increased attainments to the test of examination. Pharmacists cannot afford to lag behind the rest of the world when educational requirements are increasing, so that our ultimate goal would appear to be a system based upon a preliminary examination of university standard. The idea of matriculation standard for our preliminary examination is nothing like so fearsome as it used to be, and the fact should not be overlooked that everyone complying with such a standard would enjoy the very great advantage of having won what might well be described as the freedom of the educational world. His elementary education would be vouched for as being equal to that of anyone else.

The Scottish Appeal Case

which was attracting attention some little time since was mentioned at a recent meeting of the North British Branch Executive, and I was interested in references to the possible desirability of securing further Parliamentary powers. The actual position seems to be that the 1908 modification of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, has failed, as might have been anticipated, to make the conduct of the business of a chemist and druggist imply the close personal attendance in the pharmacy of the person who conducts the business. It fails also to make him liable for a penalty when an unqualified assistant has committed an offence for which the assistant is undoubtedly liable, during the absence of the principal. This, at any rate, is the position of affairs in Scotland, where the Pharmaceutical Society has failed to prove that it is an offence for the person who conducts a business to be absent at a time when an offence is committed by an unqualified assistant. The assistant can be punished for his offence, but no offence exists in the case of the person conducting the business. What about the application in cases of this kind of the provisions of the Accessories

and Abettors Act? I am not sufficiently versed in the law to know whether the person conducting the business of a pharmacy could be proved guilty of aiding and abetting in a misdemeanour if, during his absence, an unqualified assistant sold a poison illegally. But, if this could be done, it would be infinitely more satisfactory to proceed in such a way than to risk further interference with our affairs by Parliament at the present time.

The City of Bath

has been much in the public eye during the past week, because of this year being the bicentenary of the advent of John Wood in that city. What there is in connection with Bath and its history that renders it peculiarly attractive to the pharmacist, I cannot say, unless it is that it has been throughout the whole of its existence, which has been a very long one, a resort of the sick and infirm. But perhaps others do not feel the attraction like myself. This, however, is not the observation I wish to make. It is rather to add a word or two concerning John Wood, whose contributions to the structural beauties of Bath are now known to everyone. As far as I have read, I can see no reference to what is well known to Bath historians, namely, his two-volume book "An Essay towards a Description of Bath." Our information of him and his work after he arrived there is largely drawn from his own writings. He came to Bath in 1727, in a white heat of enthusiasm such as some of his successors did not fully appreciate because they found in his book references to the disgraceful state of the place before he arrived upon the scene. I am going to attempt to offer a fragment of tardy justice to the memory of this young man in a hurry who made good.

In the Preface

Wood writes:—"To this famous Prince, Priest and Prophet [i.e., Bladud], the City of Bath owes her Original: An Original so Illustrious that no City upon Earth can boast of a greater. . . . It is a City placed in a Situation agreeable to the supreme Wisdom of the Antients. And therefore it is only Popular Prejudice and Ignorance that, of late years, decreed this eminent Place to be a City standing in a Hole, and built on a Quagmire; to be Impenetrable to the very Beams of the Sun; and to be so confined by almost inaccessible Hills, that People can hardly come at it without danger of breaking their Necks; or, when in it, Breathe or Converse beyond the smell of their own Excrements. These false and malicious Representations I thought it highly necessary to Explode; and in Exploding them I have endeavoured to shew that, during the times of Paganism, Bath was not only the Summer Seat of Apollo himself: but the Place where the British Druids Worshipped that God with greater Pomp and Ceremony than he appears to have been ever Honoured in any other Part of the World." He then goes on to call Bath "this glorious Monument of Antiquity . . . a Monument that Egypt herself might boast of amidst her proudest Structures."

John Wood

from Yorkshire must have been about twenty-two years of age when he came to Bath. He wrote his book about twenty-two years subsequently, that is, in 1749. Into it he put almost every scrap of recorded history, real or mythical, that he could lay his hands upon, as well as an account of the city of his day, together with his views, plans and negotiations for the beautifying of his chosen mistress. He may well be called the "Father of Town-planning"; and he may be accounted fortunate that he had only to capture the imagination of individuals like Gay, the surgeon of Hatton Garden, and Ralph Allen, "the kind and good," and had not to cajole committees composed of city councillors. Wood had a taste for other things than architecture, for he positively enjoyed delving into the historical records and traditions, and attempting to elucidate the meanings of the old names of the city. He says that the central part of Bath was known to the Britons by the name of *Caer-Ennaint*, "importing the City of Ointment."

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Editorial Articles

Welfare of the Blind

THE earliest known public institution for the blind is supposed to be the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts in Paris, founded by St. Louis in 1260, while the first of the kind in this country was established in Liverpool in 1790. Louis Braille perfected his system of embossed writing in 1829, and later Mr. H. M. Taylor, F.R.S., Cambridge, invented the mathematical and chemical formulæ which made it possible to produce scientific text-books in Braille. Recent developments in the welfare of the blind may be said to spring from a debate in the House of Commons in 1914, which resulted in a Departmental Committee being appointed. This Committee reported in 1917, and among its recommendations was one advocating the setting up of an Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind. Six reports have been published by the Advisory Committee, which has now issued a "Handbook on the Welfare of the Blind in England and Wales" (Stationery Office, 6d.) for the guidance of those engaged in work

for the benefit of blind persons. There are two statutory definitions of blindness in this country: (1) Part V of the Education Act, 1921, re-enacts the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893. In this Act "blind" is defined as "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." (2) The Blind Persons Act, 1920, defines a blind person as one who is "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential." All schemes under the latter Act provide for the keeping of a register of the blind within each area; the latest return shows that the total number of blind persons on March 31, 1927, was 46,822, compared with 36,518 at June 30, 1923. The increase is attributed to greater completeness of registration, and it is satisfactory to note that the campaign against ophthalmia neonatorum is steadily reducing blindness from this cause. The handbook deals at some length with schemes under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and classification of the blind. In regard to the former it is pointed out that although the systems of the 146 local authorities vary in details, a comprehensive scheme makes provision for: (a) children under school age; (b) education and training of (i) children, and (ii) young persons and adults; (c) employment (i) in workshops, (ii) by means of home workers' schemes; (d) hostels for blind workers; (e) homes; (f) unemployable blind; (g) home teaching; (h) registration. Other paragraphs deal with financial needs, social needs, and the prevention of blindness. Under the last-named, reference is made to the arrangements for the health of children educated in Public Elementary Schools, as there is usually provision for attending to children's eyesight. All children attending these schools are medically inspected on admission, at eight and twelve years of age, and those suffering from defects of vision are referred for refraction and full visual examination by an oculist. Spectacles are prescribed and provided, where required, at the expense of the parent with assistance, where necessary, from the authority. A number of local education authorities have also provided, for myopic and other partially sighted children, special schools and classes, the main object of which is to check further deterioration of vision and so far as possible to prevent blindness ensuing. Local authorities have been empowered to make such arrangements as they may think desirable for assisting in the prevention of blindness, and in particular for the treatment of persons ordinarily resident within their area suffering from any disease of, or injury to, the eyes. They have power to incur expenditure for this purpose, and some of them have made financial arrangements for the treatment in voluntary hospitals of diseases of, and injury to, the eyes of persons ordinarily resident in their district. Voluntary agencies, and all who are interested in the welfare of the blind, should be familiar with the resources available for the treatment of eye trouble, and should assist the sufferers to obtain proper treatment. Appendices to the handbook give a summary of the grants payable; a list of voluntary agencies to whom grant is paid; scales of augmentation of earnings of blind employees in workshops; old-age pensions for the blind; National Health and Pensions Insurance; and a summary of official publications helpful to workers among the blind.

The Depression in Sugar

It is certainly no exaggeration to state that the world sugar markets have again been in the throes of a severe depression, which threatens to become more acute later, in spite of the crop curtailment policy pursued by Cuba, as emphasised by the recent Bill passed by Congress. At the same time Cuba is carrying on active propaganda in order to influence the larger European beet sugar producing countries towards resorting to a similar policy for mutual benefit, but their proposals are not likely to meet with success. The situation in the way of excessive world

production was already a matter of much concern to the industry two years ago, when European productive capacity, which was badly crippled over the war period, was approximately restored; and Cuba already began to make efforts to restrict her output. In the past season the aspect of the market was temporarily redeemed simply through the sharp setback in European production from 7,418,000 tons to 6,840,000 tons, but this season the latter promises to turn out greater than ever, with forecasts running into well over 8½ million tons, so that, notwithstanding the further curtailment in Cuba of half a million tons to a maximum of four million tons, and allowing for a renewed increase in the current Java crop of close on 400,000 tons to the record of about 2,350,000 tons, the total world's resources for the current campaign would reach roughly 24½ million tons, and thus eclipse all previous high records. Moreover, it was reported that the sowings for the next Java crop, which begins in May, have shown an increase of at least 4½ per cent. over the current season. There has been a material expansion in consumption since the war, but there is every indication of a glut this season, as may be gathered from the returns given below covering the last two campaigns, with approximate estimates for the new campaign entered upon:—

Tons	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Cuban production ..	5,125,000	4,884,000	4,000,000
European beet sugar ..	7,064,000	7,418,000	*8,200,000
Other countries (chiefly cane)	11,434,000	11,938,000	12,300,000
Total world's production..	23,623,000	24,300,000	24,500,000

* Mr. F. O. Licht's revised estimate.

Even at the considerably reduced prices established for all kinds of sugar within the last two months or so, which is the more disconcerting considering that the world's visible supplies were materially reduced over the tail-end of the old season and that Cuba has decided to cut down her coming crop to four million tons comparing with the record of 5,125,000 tons in 1924, the outlook for producers naturally gives rise to no little anxiety. The pessimistic feeling recently was aggravated by the fact that just after the Cuban Tariff Bill was passed, thus sanctioning the creation of the Cuban Export Corporation for disposing of the exportable surplus outside of the United States, about 150,000 tons were transferred to that distributing concern, which were got rid of and taken by leading British refiners at the exceptionally low figure of 2.33 cents per lb. f.o.b. Cuba for October-December shipment, or the equivalent of 11s. 7½d. per cwt. laid down on this side. The dumping of this sugar, said to represent the balance of the exportable surplus after allowing for the completion of the United States refiners' needs up to 3½ million tons, had a most disturbing effect on the New York and London markets recently, although there was a fair recovery from the worst in the latter part of last week, which was well reflected in the terminal market at this end. This was partly due to repurchases against short contracts under the influence of a rather better trade demand. The successive concessions made recently either for British refined or home-grown sugar evidently tempted trade distributors whose reserve stocks under recent adverse movements were doubtless allowed to dwindle very low. British refiners, of course, are fighting for their existence against the rapidly growing competition on the part of the home factories, which are now deriving the full benefit of the Government subsidy. There is an increase to be reckoned with this season of about 100,000 tons in the production of home-grown sugar compared with last season, while the yield has been estimated at about 257,000 tons. Incidental to the strong agitation carried on by British refiners with the object of securing some Government

fiscal assistance within the most critical period of the subsidy, meetings were held recently at Edinburgh and Greenock, at which it was contended that some factories were already closed, with others likely to follow suit, thus causing several thousand men to be thrown out of employment. The present rate of the subsidy to the beet factories based on white sugar amounts to 26s. 10½d. per cwt., including the Empire preference of 4s. 3d. per cwt., on an article which is now selling at around 28s. per cwt., and the subsidy would cost British taxpayers this season something between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000. The marketing of home-grown sugar spread over a period of, say, about four months, or at the rate of 60,000 tons a month, as pointed out by the representatives of the old refining industry, will inevitably very seriously interfere with their own outlet. Apart from this new factor, there is some fear in the opinion of British refiners of unfair dumping of sugar from the chief Continental producing countries. Indications to that effect have already become manifest by important sales reported lately of Continental raw beet sugar apart from the usual offers of Continental granulated sugar. There were also rumours that France intended disposing of large quantities of crystals, which, however, is considered premature, as her production at the best should be but little in excess of her own requirements. Grinding operations in Cuba for the new crop are expected to be delayed until mid-January, but this is a matter of indifference to the European markets, although this delay may cause American refiners to run short of stocks over the end of January. The current Java crop promises to be better absorbed than had been anticipated, since the demand from China and Japan has developed more freely, so that there is less fear of a pressure of Java supplies in the European markets.

Geneva Trade Conference

It was not anticipated that the International Conference organised by the League of Nations, which sat at Geneva for eight days for the purpose of framing a convention for the abolition of import and export restrictions, would meet with much success, and such has been the case. However, a draft convention has been formulated, after laborious and difficult negotiations in committee, which, as it stands at present, is only a step towards the ultimate goal. This draft convention comprises eighteen Articles, a Protocol and a Final Act. A number of countries, including the principal ones, maintain their present prohibitions. Thus Great Britain maintains the prohibition of the importation of synthetic and organic dyestuffs and colours or colouring matter containing them, as well as organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of such dyestuffs, colours or colouring matter, in virtue of the Dyestuffs Import Regulation Act of 1920. On the other hand, Germany retorts that so long as these prohibitions remain in force she will maintain her prohibition of the import and export of coal, coke, peat, lignite and briquettes. This is one of the chief points at issue, and it is difficult at the moment to see a way out.

Insidious Pressure

DURING the past few days, a correspondent in a provincial town has forwarded us a circular letter of an unusual character, which each chemist holding a wine off-licence of any kind in the area has received. This document, written at the instance of the local licensing justices, states, with a certain laxity in the use of English grammar, that "the justices when granting the licences did so for the purpose necessary to a chemist's business and not as the holder of an ordinary wine licence"; calls attention to the "increasing" display of wines by some chemists ("and particularly in their shop windows at Christmas time"); and ends with a veiled threat of refusal to renew unless the displays are withdrawn. This is evidently one more illustration of the concerted movement which is being made to hamper chemists and druggists in the selling of wines. As we have pointed out from time to time, the holder of a wine off-licence granted with a stipulation to sell only

medicated wines, while in law he can ignore any such stipulation, runs the risk of losing his licence at the next licensing session if he meanwhile sells non-medicated wines. There remains the special case of the pharmacist holding a wine off-licence held continuously from a date prior to June 25, 1902. The justices have power to refuse to grant the renewal of it only on some one of the following six grounds:—

- (1) That the applicant has failed to produce satisfactory evidence of good character.
- (2) That the house or shop or any adjacent house or shop owned or occupied by the applicant is of a disorderly character or frequented by thieves, prostitutes, or persons of bad character.
- (3) That the applicant, having previously held a licence, has had the licence forfeited for misconduct or has been previously adjudged disqualified to hold a licence.
- (4) That either the applicant or the house in respect of which he applies is not duly qualified as required by law.
- (5) That the applicant has sold surreptitiously under his licence or has assisted in concealing or misrepresenting the nature of the goods sold under the licence.
- (6) That the applicant has in any other way been guilty in the opinion of the licensing justices of misconduct in the management of his business under the licence.

It is clear, therefore, that the grounds put forward in the circular letter do not constitute any valid excuse for refusing renewal of a licence of this description.

A Daniel Come to Judgment

THE City of Leicester is blessed with a sufficiency—or, at any rate, a modicum—of medical men who think highly of pharmacists. Those who were present at the garden party of the British Pharmaceutical Conference last year, held in the grounds of the Leicester University College, will remember that they were welcomed in signally cordial terms by Dr. Astley Clarke; and now, according to the "Leicester Mercury," Dr. G. J. Harris, chairman of the Leicestershire Insurance Committee, has roundly declared that chemists are entitled to more money than the doctors who write prescriptions, and has praised the skill with which they dispense. There is something to be said for this view. In these days of stock mixtures even the most inept of counter prescribers might well believe that he could make a fair shot, with the aid of his local formulary, at a patient's needs: it would seem, then, to be child's play for a medical man, after his knowledgeable examination, to select the requisite prescription from the book. Speculation, however, on what would follow if doctors and chemists changed places in their respective rates of remuneration under the National Health Insurance scheme is difficult. Would the Medical Practitioners' Union march to Whitehall with bands and banners or hold meetings in Hyde Park? A visitor during the past summer from one of our Colonies remarked casually that, in the Government scheme most corresponding to our Health Insurance that his colony had, the dispensing fee for each mixture was 1s. 2d. In view of this fact, Dr. Harris's reinforcement, from a separate point of view, of English pharmacists' opinion of the present Insurance dispensing fees is timely.

Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil

THE difficulties under which the Newfoundland cod-liver oil trade is carried on are discussed in the "Newfoundland Trade Review," which intimates that complaints have been made in many quarters regarding the indiscriminate granting of licences to small factories. Fault is not found with many of the small factories which have been working for a large number of years, but when licences are granted to every application, as is now the case, it means that two or three small factories are dividing up a meagre supply of livers and they are not getting sufficient to keep them busy. This also means that the highest grade of oil is not being produced in these small factories, and such a condition is regarded as inimical to the best interests of the cod-liver oil industry. The Newfoundland season is now over and most of the refineries have closed down, but next season there is likely to be a more vigorous examination of these small factories, and it is urged that competent inspectors should be appointed to investigate conditions before licences are granted.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Evening Meeting

THE first evening meeting of the winter session was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, E.C., on November 8, Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C. (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) in the chair. Accompanying the President was the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead), and Mr. F. H. Carr. There was a good attendance, and among those present were:—Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Boyes, Mr. E. Theodore Brewis, Mr. F. Browne, Dr. Burn, Mr. Corfield, Dr. Coward, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. Fitch, Mrs. Freke, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, Dr. C. H. Hampshire, Miss Denis Hayes, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. C. A. Noble, Mr. C. Edward Sage, Mr. P. A. W. Self, Mr. Greenwood Watkins. The President (Mr. H. Skinner), after welcoming the audience to the first evening meeting of the session, said their special object was to hear an address on the pharmaceutical career of the late Col. Harrison. To some of the younger generation his work would be unknown, but, after that evening he (Mr. Skinner) was sure that Col. Harrison's life work in pharmacy and his general work to the community would be realised. They were to hear that night Mr. E. Saville Peck, of Cambridge, a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, and an intimate friend of Col. Harrison for many years. Before calling on Mr. Peck, the President paid a tribute to the lecturer's work in regard to the better education of the pharmacist, and the advancement of the position of pharmacy among the professions of the country.

The Educative Value of Harrison's Work in Pharmacy

By MR. E. SAVILLE PECK, M.A., PH.C.

[ABSTRACT]

It is nine years ago last Friday that Edward Frank Harrison—a week before the Armistice was signed—finished his life's work and passed across into the great "Unsearchable Silence." In July of the following year Francis Carr, who had been a life-long friend and intimate companion of Harrison, delivered a Memorial Lecture portraying in a singularly clear and sympathetic manner some of the attributes of Harrison's personality. He outlined the story of his early struggles in attaining his qualifications of pharmacist and analytical chemist. He spoke of his work in pharmacy in many directions, and more especially his crowning work for the British Army and Allies in connection with the institution and organisation of methods for combating the foul, poisonous gases used in the late war. It was this warfare that Harrison set out to combat—"actuated by the purest patriotism, with never a trace of self-esteem or desire for honours." If the invention of the small box respirator cannot be said to have been entirely Harrison's, yet his many collaborators looked up to him as their chief in the production of some twenty or thirty millions of these for the protection of the troops of Great Britain, Italy, and America. One personal point, if I may venture, here. In the summer of 1916 soon after we had organised in the Eastern Command one of the earliest anti-gas schools in this country, we were issued with, as a great privilege and almost as a profound secret, *one* of these box respirators for teaching purposes. We were informed that the box of chemicals was known as "Harrison's Tower," but, strange to relate, it was many months before I learned that its name referred to my fellow-pharmacist, E. F. Harrison. Those who had occasion, either on active service or for teaching purposes, to wear the old hypo or P.H. helmet in any serious concentration of gas will remember with profound gratitude the relief and comfort experienced when the small box respirators were issued to everybody. It has been said that "within a few months of the introduction of poisonous gases into modern warfare our troops were so well protected that no gas was ever employed against which Harrison's foresight had not provided the antidote. The beginning of Harrison's public pharmaceutical activities may be said to date from 1893—two years after he qualified—when he was elected President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association of London—an associa-

tion which has numbered amongst its members many who have made their mark in pharmacy. As a teacher he won the affectionate regard and esteem of his pupils, as shown by the presentation made to him upon his leaving the School for Newcastle. On this occasion Professor Attfield paid a great tribute to his character and work. Again, as a teacher Harrison found ample scope for the application of his talents in his services as conductor of the Chemistry Competition, in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" from 1902 until 1903. I have recently read his address upon "Competition and Co-operation," given to the Pharmacy Students' Association in October, 1909—in which he forcibly expounded and strenuously supported the policy of business co-operation among pharmacists in order that they might cope with the changing conditions of the times. My next point is Harrison's connection with and interest in the British Pharmaceutical Conference—in those days an entirely separate organisation from the Society. During the years from 1900 to 1912 he, alone, or with other distinguished workers contributed to its proceedings no fewer than twenty-three papers upon a wide range of subjects. They comprise notes upon, to mention only a few, reduced iron, Fehling's solution and Benedict's modification, adrenalin, eucalyptus oil, the hypophosphites, asafetida, male fern, and especially the determination of the diastatic value of malt extract—all of which may be said to be of the stuff that Pharmacopœias are made of. How invaluable would his knowledge and practical experiences have been in the compilation of the *next* British Pharmacopœia! He was not always able to attend the annual meetings of the Conference, but when he did so and joined in the various discussions one was always struck by his clear-headed, terse and suggestive remarks—after Harrison had spoken there seemed but little else to be said upon the subject.

CONFERENCE WORK

It was perhaps at these Conferences that one became conscious of another side of Harrison's nature; he appeared to relax and come out of his somewhat austere frame of mind and to enter heartily into the spirit of the thing. I recall also that in April, 1913, a small Sub-Committee of the Conference, called the "Development Sub-Committee," was appointed to consider "how the usefulness of the Conference could be increased." Of this Committee Harrison was an active member. There is no reason now why one should withhold the information that the particular aspect was the question of amalgamation with the Society. In October it was reported that the Committee had met the President and Secretary of the Society, and had considered this question. Nothing further was done in this matter until January, 1915, when Harrison moved that the Executive be recommended "to arrange for an informal discussion upon the advisability of an amalgamation of the Conference and the Pharmaceutical Society to take place between representatives of both bodies." How this amalgamation eventually came about and the part that the Secretary of the Society played in the evolution of the scheme is recent history. It was as a member of the Board of Examiners that I was brought into closest touch with Harrison. His relationship with the candidate was kindly, considerate, and dignified: his decisions upon the worthiness of the examiners were just and deliberate. The members of the Board as a whole looked up to Harrison with deep respect, knowing that in any difficulty he was ready to give them the benefit of his sound advice and balanced judgment. It was perhaps during the general meetings of the Board that his influence was most marked. His criticisms of those who differed from him were firm and definite, but always softened with a friendly tolerance. Notwithstanding his busy life with increasing professional work, he was always willing to do the secretarial work of the special meetings of the Board, such as the preparation of reports upon suggested schemes for alterations of the Examination Syllabus and Regulations submitted to the Board by the Council. Fortunately I have kept a hectographed copy of one of these reports consisting of five foolscap pages written in his own handwriting. It is the Board's criticisms of the Vice-President's scheme for "a Division of the Minor Examination and a Curri-

culum of Study," and dated 1905. There was another report of a Committee of the Board of Examiners of England and Wales consisting of Finemore, Gamble, H. R. le Suenr, and Harrison in October 1909, which Harrison circulated to the other members of the Board. This report led to private correspondence between us. Some of his letters to me make very interesting reading at the present time. As regards the report itself, time will allow me only to make reference to the section dealing with the Major (or Honours) Examination which advocated the principle of having as a compulsory subject General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and as optional subjects one of the following:—(a) Analysis of drugs, water, urine, and simple foods; (b) Vegetable Histology, *Materia Medica*, and Microscopy of Drugs; (c) Biochemistry; (d) Physics. The scope of the subject of biochemistry is very wide, and includes items which are comprised within the terms "Physiological Chemistry" and "Microbiology," such as the chemical composition and general metabolism of the body; the nature and composition of the chief body fluids; the secretions of the digestive glands; enzyme action; the ductless glands and their preparation for pharmaceutical use; thymus, thyroid, suprarenal and pituitary glands; the chief parasitic and saprophytic bacteria; the preparation of culture media: bacterial vaccines and serums. These suggestions were put forward in 1909 and again in 1910 by Harrison's Committee. The speaker then went on to discuss the effect of the war, particularly regarding pharmacy. In October 1917 Harrison gave an inspiring address at the opening of the new session of the School of Pharmacy, which "admirably expressed his own philosophy of life and conduct in general with a special application to the pharmacist." He emphasised the pharmacist's unique knowledge of materials, and especially of technique. He spoke of the main object of study being to *learn*, and the passing of examinations, though necessary, must be of secondary consideration.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF HARRISON'S WORK

Proceeding, the lecturer said: Thus far I have endeavoured to outline the educative value of Harrison's work—his advocacy of organisation, co-operation, and particularly further education in line with the progress of science in its relation to medicine, and it is to the latter point that I wish to address myself for the remainder of my time this evening. It must be admitted that notwithstanding the recent improvements made in pharmaceutical educational methods, pharmacy as a whole has not kept pace with the march of medical progress. For example, new substances of animal origin such as the endocrine glands are with ever-increasing rapidity finding their places in the *materia medica* of to-day; a study of these, with a few exceptions, e.g., adrenalin and thyroid, finds no place in our curricula. Vegetable drug treatment pure and simple must of necessity tend to decline from the very fact that the study of vegetable drugs is being deleted from the medical curricula with the exception of those of proved serious pharmacological action. Are we not foolish to continue to pay so much attention to these drugs to the necessary exclusion of newer forms of treatment? I plead, therefore, for a wider application of the term *materia medica* so as to include those of animal origin. Numerous references have been made in recent years to the desirability of pharmacists being trained in methods which will enable them to co-operate with the doctor in the diagnosis of disease, and will give them a knowledge of the processes of manufacture and standardisation of those forms of medicament which come under the Therapeutic Substances Act. Surely it is the function of the pharmacist to prepare these newer products, and in fact to provide any medicinal agent which may be required by the medical practitioner. Then comes the point, is it the function of the pharmacist to assist in the work of diagnosis by the analysis of body fluids, taking blood count, and the bacteriological examination of sputum, etc.? Mr. Pilkington Sargeant as early as February 1898 contributed a paper to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on "Bacteriology as a Sideline for Chemists." I maintain that if there were a larger number of men trained in this work, and available in most towns, it would inevitably make for the improvement in the health service of the country, provided, of course, that the

general practitioner made more use of such methods and employed those pharmacists trained in this special work. An attempt was made by the Society in 1917 to give a training in bacteriology with this end in view. Unfortunately this failed through lack of support. There were reasons for this failure. To begin with, it was during the most serious periods of the war when the younger men who had recently qualified, and who would be naturally attracted to such work, were mostly upon active service, the course was restricted in scope because of the shortness of the time allotted to it; and thirdly, it led to no definite qualification. Sir William Wilcox, in his report on the Society's Examination for the year ended March 31, 1927, draws attention to the changes and advances in therapeutics and the need of corresponding changes in the practice of pharmacy. He says that "in his judgment the time has arrived when serious consideration should be given to the advisability of including in the curriculum for the course of training for the qualifying chemist and druggist examination the principles of sepsis and bacteriology in so far as they concern the preparation and dispensing of preparations for medicinal use." This marks an important advance, and one which has already been adopted in the new Pharmaceutical Chemist and Degree course, with the important addition of "a knowledge of vaccines and sera and the method by which they are prepared and standardised"—a fact which I trust will not be overlooked by examiners in Pharmacy for these examinations.

But much more than this was included in the syllabus suggested by Harrison's committee for the Major (Honours) examinations, and which was recommended by the Technical Subcommittee in 1921—mentioned earlier. When the syllabus for the new Degree Course and that of the Ph.C. Examination was being framed it was found impracticable to include this wider range of studies and to adopt the principle of a choice of alternative subjects. Perhaps it were better so, for the qualification granted was that of a pharmaceutical chemist or bachelor of pharmacy, and this does not, in itself, convey the idea of that special training in physiological chemistry and micro-biology required for the work of medical diagnosis. Dr. Burn, at the Brighton Conference, in his paper on "The Training of Pharmacists with particular reference to their future position in the Public Health Service," has again brought the matter to our notice, and has thrown down a challenge which we cannot ignore and remain unashamed. The paper was followed by a discussion which brought out the fact that the pharmacist lacked the special training for, and a statutory qualification to undertake, the type of work; that the amount of work available for the pharmacist was small, and was being done at large institutions by medical men; and that those pharmacists who were already doing the work—and there were several—were inadequately remunerated. The author then commented on what is being done in other countries.

POST-GRADUATE WORK

Proceeding, Mr. Perk said:—What is to be our attitude to this question? I venture to put forward as an individual pharmacist and not in my capacity of a member of Council that the Society should definitely inaugurate a post-graduate diploma in physiological chemistry and microbiology, or, as Dr. Burn suggested at the Brighton Conference, a diploma of pathological methods, with a short title, say, D.B.C. (diploma of biological chemistry) or D.P.M. (diploma of pathological methods). This diploma could be issued to those pharmaceutical chemists who had undergone a course of instruction in the subjects outlined under accredited teachers and had passed an examination conducted by men distinguished in the fields of science they represent. The authoritative value of the diploma will depend upon the reputation of the men chosen to carry out the teaching; the extent of the course, both in scope and length of time occupied; the standard of the examination, and, finally, the prestige of the Society itself. Such a diploma would afford the authoritative evidence of competent skill and knowledge, and would give the doctor the necessary confidence that in sending his specimens to such diplomates they would be conscientiously reported upon. He pointed out also that the new Pharmacological

Laboratories constitute a unique opportunity for the study of some of the subjects which must be included in the syllabus for the suggested diploma. As the diploma would not affect the actual qualification of the pharmacist or pharmaceutical chemist, there should be no legal difficulty in, or necessity for, consulting any higher authority for permission to issue the suggested diploma.

In conclusion, he said, I wish to express my thanks to the many friends both at home and abroad for the valuable suggestions I have received, and especially for the honour that has been conferred upon me in asking me to give this, the first of a series of lectures, in memory of that sincere student of pharmacy and true patriot—Edward Frank Harrison.

The PRESIDENT expressed the pleasure he had had in listening to this lecture on a man whom many of them had known so well. The fact of Col. Harrison's taking so prominent a part in the war was only part of his nature; he was always seeking to benefit the community. As pharmacists they were proud to know a man who had lived up to the highest ideal that human nature can reach.

Mr. EDMUND WHITE, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to the high standards which Harrison set himself in whatever undertaking he was engaged on. It would be surprising if anyone present failed to be stirred by the story outlined by Mr. Peck of Col. Harrison's life and death. With regard to the suggestion of education on biological lines, it was all very well to be sympathetic, but enthusiasm was required. It was also necessary to measure the difficulties. Educational facilities did not exist, and the Council must be encouraged to provide the facilities and so honour the man of whom they had been talking that night. Mr. A. H. JENKIN seconded.

The PRESIDENT, in referring to the Harrison Memorial Medal, said the original intention had been to make the award to a pharmacist of not over five years' standing. It was afterwards decided by the Committee that this was not sufficient to perpetuate the memory of a man like Harrison or to act as a stimulus to them for as long as they kept going as an organisation. They had decided to make the award, therefore, to Mr. F. H. Carr, past-president of the Chemical Society, who had delivered the first Memorial Lecture.

Mr. CARR, in expressing his thanks for the medal, said it added to the debt of gratitude he owed to the Pharmaceutical Society since thirty-six years ago, when a youth of nineteen, he was first initiated to pharmacy, an introduction to what has constituted his life career as a humble research worker in the laboratory. There he met the man—Col. Harrison—who had also exerted a powerful influence on his life. Harrison was a man of character who had set an example to all who came in contact with him, and would stand as such for generations to come. He (the speaker) greatly prized the honour that had been paid to him.

A second Harrison Memorial Medal was presented to Mr. Peck, who feelingly acknowledged the award.

Branch Meetings

Exeter.—The annual meeting of the Exeter and District Branch was held on November 3. The annual report and financial statement was adopted, and officers and committee elected as follows: *Chairman*, Mr. Murray T. Foster; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. W. Lake; *Treasurer*, Mr. S. S. Brown; *Auditor*, W. W. Pine; *Secretary*, Mr. F. Southerden; *Social Secretary*, Mr. A. C. Milton; *Committee*, Messrs. W. R. B. Arnold, F. E. Battershill, W. C. Bennett, G. A. Clarke, F. Dyson, A. Derry, W. J. Gregson, W. E. Hollows, W. W. Pine, P. F. Rowsell, J. H. Scott, W. J. Shepperd, P. F. Trestrail and F. W. Vinden. After light refreshments, Mr. T. Marns, member of Council, who was given a cordial reception, delivered an address entitled *Pharmacy in three Countries*. Mr. Marns gave a racy sketch of his tour with the President in Canada and the United States. Mr. Rowsell, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Marns, said he was very sorry to see the American idea of automatic service employed in this country to the distribution from machines available to the public, of tablets of aspirin, potassium, permanganate, and other drugs. This was most undesirable and dangerous.

Leicester.—The inaugural meeting of the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch took place recently at the Leicester College of Art and Technology. Mr. E. A. A. Fry presided in the absence of the chairman. After refreshments had been taken Mr. Fry introduced the acting principal of the college (Mr. Balmforth), who, in a short speech, tendered his thanks to the advisory pharmaceutical committee which helped them with their experience in the conduct of the Pharmaceutical Department; to the ladies' committee of the branch for their effort for the botanical garden section, and to the donors of the many prizes. Mr. Fry, in addressing the students, said he was pleased to note that at present twenty-one full-time students attend the pharmacy classes. At the recent examination thirteen students passed the preliminary scientific, and twelve the qualifying examination of chemist and druggist. In addition to the successes printed in the *C. & D.* of September 24 (p. 378), it was mentioned that W. S. Lean was successful in winning the Jacob Bell scholarship, and A. R. G. Channings in passing the inter B. Pharm. of the University of London. Mr. Thompson, Ph.C., principal of the pharmacy class, spoke, and Mr. E. H. Jones thanked the donors of the prizes. Mr. F. H. Clark appealed to the younger generation present to help the branch. Mr. Brittain spoke on behalf of A. De St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., and Mr. F. G. Blockley proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. H. A. Martin, to the officers of the college.

Sheffield.—The annual meeting of the Sheffield and District Branch was held on November 3, Mr. J. Matthew in the chair. A vote of condolence with Lady Glyn-Jones and her family was passed. The secretary (Mr. J. H. McConnachie) presented his annual report, showing that the branch had had a successful session, and relating the work which had been done by Mr. Hindle and other members with a view of securing the recognition of the university for Part I classes. The classes were still in abeyance, and it appeared to be largely a question of money required for structural alterations. Mr. W. A. Bellamy (Barnsley) presented the balance-sheet, which showed a balance of £9 9s. 6d., in addition to a cheque for £35 received from headquarters. Mr. Antcliffe said the members were very grateful to Mr. Hindle and Mr. McConnachie for the amount of work they had put in on behalf of the proposed classes at the university, but he thought the position was very unsatisfactory, as the university was there to supply a want. The new executive consists of Messrs. H. Antcliffe, W. A. Bellamy, H. B. Hammond, C. H. Hewett, J. Matthew, J. P. Norwood, H. H. Greenfield, J. H. W. H. Turner, and F. Hindle. The president called upon Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," to give an address entitled *My Student Life*. The lecturer outlined his early experiences in Australia, in town and bush, and, on his return to Scotland, his school life. After commencing his apprenticeship in Glasgow, he rose at 4 a.m. to take botany rambles with his master; the shop hours at that period were from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. On the motion of Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, Mr. Gilmour was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Thanet.—The annual meeting of the Thanet Branch was held on November 2 at Margate. Mr. Harkness was voted to the chair. The retiring officers having been thanked for their services, the following were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. Pyman; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Wilson Hill; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. J. E. Farmer.

A GIFT of £50 has been sent by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., towards the establishment of a chair of dietetics in the University of London.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES valued at £274,489 were imported into Australia during the fiscal year 1926-27, compared with £251,532 during 1925-26. Toilet preparations were valued at £412,837, compared with £387,834 in 1925-26.

GREETINGS BY RADIO.—The following message was received and forwarded to its destination by an amateur wireless operator in North Wales:—"From Springfield Radio Show, . . . October 15, 1927, to F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Riverside Works, Derby, England. Greetings to all English users of Snowfire, from U.S.A. branch offices of the manufacturers. (Signed) Moseley."

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," *The Chemist & Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Report on the October Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on October 4 contained one part by weight of lead chloride, one part of zinc hydroxycarbonate, and three parts of di-sodium hydrogen phosphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Pb	...	...	...	...	14.9
Zn	...	...	...	...	11.5
Na	...	...	...	...	7.7
Cl	...	...	...	...	5.1
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	3.5
PO ₄	...	...	...	...	15.9
H	...	...	...	...	0.2
OH	...	...	...	...	4.0
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	37.2
					100.0

There was also present, as impurity, a recognisable trace of manganese.

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-five students, and eight reports on analyses were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were:—(a) Metallic radicals: Lead, 4, zinc, 5; sodium, 1. (b) Acidic radicals: Hydrochloric, 1; carbonic, 2; phosphoric, 1. Five students failed to observe the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube, and only in a single instance was the trace of manganese reported. Metals incorrectly reported as present were bismuth, aluminium, magnesium and potassium.

The composition of this exercise was arranged with special reference to its being the forerunner of the set of six analyses to be included in the analytical tournament for the current winter session, announced in the *C. & D.* of November 5. As designed, it presented two special points regarding which mistakes are often made, and the intention was that those who entered for the tournament should have come into actual contact with these points, in advance, so that errors with respect to them might be avoided if they were involved in any of the subsequent exercises. Unfortunately, the number of those who examined the mixture and sent in reports was unusually small, and hence, so far as actual laboratory practice was concerned, the exercise must to a great extent have failed in its purpose. The first of the two special points had to do with the fact that the mixture contained lead as one of its constituent metals. The presence of this metal tends (1) to be overlooked altogether; (2) to be reported absent from the Group II precipitate although it had been detected previously in Group I; and (3) to pass into the later groups and cause confusion and error there when precautions have not been taken to secure its complete removal in the Group II precipitate. As regards (1), it is in solutions that are either too hot or too dilute that there is not some precipitate of lead chloride in Group I. In cases where the solution is not too hot, it may still be too dilute to yield any precipitate since, although lead chloride is somewhat sparingly soluble in cold water, the quantity of water present may be sufficient to retain the whole of it in solution. If lead chloride has been precipitated in Group I, the filtrate inevitably contains some lead, in consequence of the solubility just referred to, and hence there is certain to be a precipitate of lead sulphide in Group II provided the solution is not too strongly acid or too hot. But lead sulphide is decomposed by hot, moderately dilute, hydrochloric acid and also in the cold by the same acid if moderately concentrated, hence precipitation in the cold and in solutions containing free acid in only exceedingly small proportion is essential for the successful elimination of the lead. If the condition referred to in (3) is established, reactions due to lead make their appearance at later stages in the analysis, and these are liable to lead to incorrect conclusions. All of the several tendencies here referred to were illustrated by the statements made in one or more of

the reports received, and particular attention is now directed to them.

The second special point was, that although the exercise was a phosphate mixture, there was no necessity for the employment of the phosphate separation method which was adopted by nearly every student. The reason for this was that no permanent precipitation of an insoluble phosphate resulted from the addition of ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia as iron-group reagents. It is true that the formation of some precipitate was observed by most students when the ammonia was cautiously added so as to avoid excess, and, seeing that the phosphoric acid radical had already been detected, a method for its removal was adopted. This procedure was altogether unnecessary since the precipitate, which consisted of zinc phosphate, redissolved with the greatest readiness in excess of ammonia, and the further examination of the resulting solution could be proceeded with in the usual manner, just as if the phosphoric acid radical had been absent. Accordingly, in cases in which this radical has been found to be present, it is important to ascertain whether a precipitate which appears in Group III is or is not dissolved by excess of ammonia in presence of ammonium chloride in considerable proportion. It is only when this precipitate remains undissolved by ammonia that a separation of the phosphoric acid radical is requisite.

Close approximation to the correct composition of the powder was not stated in any of the reports received in the present analysis.

PRIZES

The first prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

H. W. BLICK, 71 Laxey Road, Rotton Park, Birmingham.

The second prize has been awarded to:—

GERALD K. LENTON, opposite the Station, Hunstanton.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

H. W. Blick (1st prize)	78	Scotia	...	...	...	59
G. K. Lenton (2nd prize)	76	Spes	...	...	...	56
Equivalency	70	Chew	...	...	...	53
J'espère	68	Tiny	...	...	...	46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. BLICK.—Read the general remarks concerning the presence of lead in the filtrate from Group I and the consequences of failure to precipitate it as sulphide in Group II. The precipitate which you supposed to consist of aluminium phosphate probably consisted of zinc phosphate associated with some lead phosphate.

G. K. LENTON.—The precipitate you attributed to aluminium was almost certainly due to lead. See the first sentence of the preceding reply.

EQUVALENCY.—You should not have overlooked the fact that the presence of sodium as sole metallic radical together with the radicals of phosphoric, hydrochloric and carbonic acids did not account for part of the powder being insoluble in water. The crystals you observed when the original solution in hot dilute hydrochloric acid was allowed to cool consisted of lead chloride, and should have been recognised as such.

SPES.—Little or no advantage arose in this exercise through examining separately the portions of the powder dissolved by water and insoluble in water. You describe a nitric acid solution of the original powder as yielding a white precipitate, readily soluble in ammonia solution. Strictly speaking, this is correct, since the precipitate of silver chloride did dissolve readily, but its place was then taken by a new precipitate—also white—of lead hydroxide.

Japan's Drug and Chemical Trade

THE following table shows the quantities of the drugs and chemicals, etc., imported into and exported from Japan for the six months ended June 30, 1927, compared with the corresponding periods of 1925 and 1926:—

IMPORTS

	1925	1926	1927
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc.:			
Hops kin	628,968	451,187	661,857
Liquorice piculs	6,752	8,941	9,255
Saffron kin	—	95	95
Cinchona	233,416	434,073	510,953
Galls piculs	77,614	105,868	93,218
Catechu	40,736	55,828	53,230
Gums and gum resins:			
India-rubber, gutta-percha, etc. piculs	98,591	115,823	153,970
Gum acacia kin	430,264	716,757	460,452
Shellac	614,406	804,900	477,016
Resin piculs	154,514	142,727	124,748
Other gums kin	1,183,848	1,974,299	1,514,988
Glue	1,160,984	1,028,548	995,534
Boric acid	722,642	974,884	533,405
Oxalic acid	431,346	338,106	552,191
Tartaric acid	487,819	904,576	243,594
Salicylic acid	143,332	248,482	126,341
Carbolic acid	1,142,086	976,449	721,451
Citric acid	88,968	109,598	75,740
Caustic soda, crude .. piculs	194,072	345,585	375,911
Soda ash and natural soda ..	1,388,495	228,075	855,556
Sodium bicarbonate .. kin	3,091,498	5,858,190	5,759,957
Sodium nitrate piculs	369,408	655,163	513,787
Sodium borate kin	3,888,248	3,760,940	2,834,355
Sodium bichrom.	924,833	1,174,746	471,142
Sodium cyanide and potash ..	319,790	338,643	427,044
Potash nitrate	390,664	186,303	377,224
Potash sulphate, crude ..	21,851,360	32,976,875	37,190,734
Potash chlorate	2,128,543	4,247,892	2,617,882
Potash bichrom.	379,768	471,397	372,930
Potash bromide, as hydrobrom. and other bromine salts kin	11,132*	99,647*	118,484
Ammon. chloride	1,029,140	2,417,830	1,544,343
Ammon. sulphate, cr. .. piculs	1,885,378	2,839,479	2,340,584
Ammon. carb. and am. bicarb. kin	415,155†	273,647†	582,736
Calcium acetate piculs	86,854	48,392	55,590
Formalin kin	745,885	1,255,903	1,603,081
Methyl alcohol	672,003	542,528	813,535
Glycerin	2,514,136	1,079,370	1,620,135
Milk sugar	279,962	189,585	287,214
Opium (Govt. imported) ..	13,356	17,102	4,508
Acetanilide	165,644	63,888	146,851
Antipyrine	8,331	18,270	22,093
Santonin gram.	2,381	50,009	—
Quinine hyd. and sulph. ..	5,845,968	3,729,839	2,868,500
Morphine hyd. and sulph. ..	976,431	—	—
Diacetyl morphine	—	—	—
Cocaine hyd. and sulph. ..	—	—	—
Guaiaccol carb. kin	12,838	13,157	15,796
Chemical prod. derived from coal tar distillates:			
Aniline kin	475,962	821,568	368,438
Aniline salt	78,584	88,929	8,340
Other	684,815	834,105	991,426
Medicinal preps., alcoholic .. litres	117,875	68,564	53,119
Aromatic chemicals yen	54,665	69,166	52,165
Tooth powders and other prepared perfumes yen	85,233	235,167	179,641
All other drugs, chemicals, and medicines yen	5,702,934	8,912,016	6,975,266
All other compounds and preparations of drugs, chemicals, and medicines yen	1,192,362	1,183,546	1,382,934
Volatile oils, veg. fragrant .. kin	247,215	337,093	291,022
Castor oil	369,328	19,858	968,395
Olive oil	150,658	153,647	89,047
Soya bean oil	22,927	36,607	43,439
Vaseline	473,766	539,628	479,549
Paraffin wax, m.p. below 45° C. piculs	34,941	23,669	25,493
Soaps other ..	106,417	122,923	126,935
Perfumed, etc.	25,276	33,726	57,997
Other	79,753	91,872	52,621
Oils, fats, waxes, perfumed, and preps. thereof piculs	26,752	50,445	54,739
All other oils, fats, waxes, and manuf. thereof piculs	31,992	40,792	34,251
Mercury	246,410	363,130	250,243
Bismuth	21,941	—	8,511

* Potassium bromide only. † Ammon. carb. only.

EXPORTS

	1925	1926	1927
Soy koku	6,112	7,859	7,540
Agar agar kin	1,699,999	1,158,304	1,324,215
Oils, fats and waxes, and manuf. thereof:			
Linseed oil piculs	613	1,348	1,226

EXPORTS—continued

	1925	1926	1927
Oils, fats and waxes, and manuf. thereof:			
Coconut oil piculs	191	293	369
Groundnut oil	4	3	3
Soya bean oil	53,858	66,416	67,762
Colza oil	17,885	65,197	100,980
Cotton seed oil	792	2,914	896
Camphor oil	8,517	15,786	12,034
Peppermint oil	2,744	3,104	2,280
Fish and whale oil	90,909	72,055	202,829
Mineral oils:			
Kerosene gallon	34,207	131,140	388,680
Other piculs	30,510	30,727	27,907
Wax, vegetable	14,003	16,567	28,234
Soaps:			
Toilet doz.	1,091,749	1,043,260	816,464
Other kin	603,191	311,805	91,080
Toilet cream yen	188,672	194,357	96,089
Toilet and perf. water and hair oil doz.	265,958	194,618	185,779
All other fats, waxes, and manufs. thereof yen	1,579,893	1,522,370	607,862
Drugs, chemicals, medicines:			
Ginseng piculs	394	434	439
Insect flowers	14,005	22,401	36,098
Sulphur	33,916	23,241	23,103
Iodine kin	16,860	20,823	11,705
Acetic acid piculs	916	662	430
Sulphuric acid	34,183	46,547	58,371
Copper sulphate	461	421	702
Nitric acid	12,433	15,749	20,981
Caustic soda	695	601	322
Soda sulphide	34,225	40,088	54,527
Potash iodide kin	7,705	18,239	1,728
Potash chlorate piculs	3,025	5,879	2,228
Bleaching powder	26,712	31,605	24,958
Calcium carbide	16,436	13,113	19,067
Naphthalene	1,487	1,216	1,262
Camphor	15,814	11,594	18,382
Menthol	2,329	3,268	2,111
Menthol cane doz.	119,693	123,627	123,192
Insect powder piculs	2,805	2,821	5,264
Prepared perfumeries:			
Tooth powder and paste .. yen	309,869	370,919	334,605
Toilet powders	156,237	177,602	122,781
Others	492,895	457,588	398,639
Gauze, wadding, and bandages ..	310,593	253,572	215,160
All other drugs, chemicals, and medicines yen	3,338,692	3,205,500	2,980,843
Prepared medicines	868,358	745,103	634,013
Coal tar dyes kin	736,004	398,467	221,970
Metal powders	134,417	108,892	81,967
Red lead	630,485	893,194	595,764
Coal tar and pitch piculs	107,605	132,010	206,041
Brushes:			
Hair doz.	70,434	196,792	163,064
Tooth	1,934,531	2,050,428	1,846,545
Nail	62,366	88,326	134,954

Picul = 133½ lb. Kin, 1½ lb. Yen = 2/- (nominal).
Koku = 39.6 imperial gallon.

Adulterated Cassia Oil

A YEAR or two ago a large quantity of Ceylon citronella oil reached this country adulterated with alcohol. This must have been added by the native distillers, who bring their oil down country to the exporters, and who receive payment on Schimmel's solubility test. The British Customs, however, soon discovered what was going on and insisted on comparatively heavy duty being paid. It is not likely that this type of adulteration will be attempted again with citronella oil. Recently, however, the same adulteration has been practised on cassia oil. This oil is, of course, marketed on graded percentages of cinnamic aldehyde 70 to 75 per cent., 75 to 80 per cent., 80 to 85 per cent. Shipments examined by Mr. E. J. Parry sold as 80 to 85 per cent. gave a result of over 80 when absorbed by sodium bisulphite in the normal way. The oils, however, had unusually low specific gravities, being around 1.047 instead of 1.056. About 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol was obtained on distilling the sample from an oil bath at about 110°, traces only of cinnamic aldehyde coming over with the alcohol. The alcohol is doubtless added in order to pass off 75 to 80 per cent. oils as 80 to 85 per cent. The Customs, however, are holding up all such parcels.

JAVA IODINE EXPORTS.—The exports (metric tons) from Batavia during the past six years have been as follows: 1926, 134.6; 1925, 112.5; 1924, 89; 1923, 31.6; 1922, 3.4; 1921, 20.6.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 10

A RATHER better tone has prevailed in the Mincing Lane produce markets this week, with but few price alterations. Menthol has had a sharp advance on an unexpected spot scarcity which is likely to continue for several weeks. Agar agar is slightly higher and in more active demand. Senega is very firm, and buyers are compelled to pay the prevailing high prices. Balsams are on the easy side. Ergot is quiet and easier. Liquorice juice block and stick is dearer; good squill is still very scarce, and tragacanth continues firm. Russian anise, fenugreek, hemp and Mazagan linseed are firmer. In the group of pharmaceutical chemicals most items are steady with business fairly satisfactory. Bismuth salts are higher as anticipated. Citric acid is slightly firmer, while caffeine is cheaper. Amidopyrin is steadier. Among the industrial chemicals business continues of fair extent and prices of most products are steady with no outstanding price changes. Formaldehyde, formic acid and acetic acid are all firm; foreign cream of tartar is easier. In coal-tar products creosote oil is active and dearer, pyridine is easier. Among the fixed oils, castor is quiet and easier. Palm oils are firm and active with higher prices quoted for some grades. Linseed is easier, closing steady at the decline, and turpentine has now reached very low figures. Both coconut and cotton are unsettled. Among the essential oils, a moderate demand continues. Bergamot, cedar-leaf and spearmint have advanced. Patchouli is the turn easier, and camphor oil is cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bergamot oil	Agar agar	Castor oil	Caffeine
Bismuth salts	(spot)	Cream of tartar	Camphor oil
Cedar-leaf oil	Anise (Russian)	Ergot	Emetine and
Creosote oil	Citric acid	Linseed oil	salts
Liquorice juice	Fenugreek seed	Patchouli oil	Ginger
Menthol	Hemp seed	Pimento	(Jamaica)
Palm oil	Linseed	Pyridine	Lithium
Rubber	(Mazagan)		carbonate
Spearmint oil	Platinum		Resin
Wax, veg.			Turpentine
(Jp., c.i.f.)			

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is firmer at 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 5d. on the spot, and new crop for January-March shipment is 3s. 1½d. per lb. c.i.f. New crop Yokohama No. 1 is 2s. 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. for January-March shipment.

ANNATTO SEED has recently been in demand, several spot lots of Jamaica and Madras having been cleared at about 4½d. per lb. for good bright seed. On account of the low prices that have been paid recently, shippers are reluctant to offer new crop at the moment.

ANTIMONY is still dull, and spot parcels of Chinese regulus are obtainable down to £47. On the other hand, it is somewhat difficult to get firm offers from China for shipment guaranteed, terms being about £42 to £42 10s. c.i.f. English high-grade refined is £64 10s. to £65, but only a small business is being done for export. Chinese crude is nominally £37 on the spot.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* is on the easy side, spot offering at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. Genuine B.P. *Peru*, as imported, is worth about 5s. 6d. B.P. *Copaiba* is quoted at 2s. per lb., and good bright *Canada balsam* at about 6s. per lb.

CADMIUM is firm and business is passing at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. in Australian metal.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Bombay tops have been sold at 30s. per lb. on the spot. We understand that a further excise duty has been imposed on this article by the Bombay Government, details of which will, no doubt, be confirmed later.

CARDAMOMS are steady. Bold pale Ceylon-Mysore are 7s. 6d.; medium, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; small to medium, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; smalls, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; green Alleppy, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 4d. c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 6d. and 4s. 4d. c.i.f.

The landings during October were 319, and the deliveries 446, leaving a stock of 2,315, against 1,609 in October 1926.

CASCARILLA.—Small quill is quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, at which sales have been made, and for siftings 2s. 3d. is wanted.

CHAMOMILES.—Good white Belgian offer at 100s. per cwt. c.i.f., and last year's crop at 85s. on the spot.

CHILLIES appear to be non-existent on the spot and the price is nominal at 175s. for Zanzibar, Mombasa and Japanese. A parcel of Mombasa on the way is offered at 165s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on November 2 1,660 packages (908 bales and 752 cases) Java pharmaceutical bark offered, of which 364 bales and 611 cases sold, weighing 39,115 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 895 kilos quinine sulphate at from 28c. to 10½c. per half kilo.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet, spot offering at 7½d. per lb.; October-December and January-March shipment is offered at 7d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending November 5 were nil, and the deliveries 640, leaving a stock of 9,672, against 8,553 in 1926 and 8,858 bales in 1925. From January 1 to November 5 the landings were 16,033, against 10,358 in 1926, and the deliveries 13,967, against 15,995 in 1926.

COCOA BUTTER is firm on the spot at 1s. 10d. per lb. for C.F.R., and prime English is 1s. 10d. in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—A fair amount of activity is being shown, but the prices are about on the same parity as last week.

BERGEN.—The price of finest non-freezing steam-refined oil is still unaltered at 168s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, the market again being rather quiet.

DAMIANA LEAVES are quoted at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Prices are on the easy side, Russian offering from the Continent at 3s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot the value is about 3s. 6d. Spanish or Portuguese is offered to arrive at 5s. per lb. c.i.f., and the spot value is about 6s. 6d. per lb., with sales at slightly less.

GINGER.—Jamaica is cheaper, small offering at 55s. per cwt., and bold at 80s. to 90s.; washed rough Cochin is 47s. 6d. to 50s.; Calicut, 50s.; Cochin B cut, 125s.; C, 85s.; West African at 37s.; and Japanese at 55s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—Importers of German chemically pure s.g. 1,260 continue to offer at £86 per ton, c.i.f. terms.

HYDRASTIS has been sold more freely at 19s. per lb. on the spot.

IPECACUANHA is quiet, with Matto Grosso offering at 16s. per lb., Minas at 14s., and Cartagena at 12s. to 12s. 6d. The landings in London during October were 131 bales Matto Grosso, three Cartagena, and four East Indian. The deliveries were 37 Matto Grosso, two Minas, and 18 Cartagena, leaving a stock on October 31 of 289 Matto Grosso, 37 Minas, 29 Cartagena, and four East Indian.

KOLA.—Several parcels of Jamaica, West Indian, and Ceylon have recently arrived, but there is no change in values, prices being from 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., as to quality. In view of these new arrivals, business has been slow.

LIQUORICE JUICE has lately shown a considerable advance, as several of the weak holders have been cleared. Italian block is quoted at £69 per ton on the spot, and for 2-oz. sticks the spot value is about 137s. 6d. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB is quoted at 8d. per lb. c.i.f., and at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL.—Stocks appear to be in smaller compass on the spot, and sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki are now asking 16s. Resellers quote parcels due in a month at 14s. 9d.; October-December and January-March shipment at 13s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY is quietly firm at the recent advance, but new business has distinctly simmered down. Indeed, it looks as if near requirements on home and export account had been mostly covered for the present. Only few inquiries have been reported from the Far East. Even in America business has been quieter, but the New York price has been maintained at about \$123½ per bottle duty paid. Spot quotations here, less the customary discount, range from about £23 to £23 2s. 6d. Only a limited amount of business has been reported to home consumers. F.o.b. terms from either Spain or Italy stand at £22 5s. per bottle. Importers and Continental first-hand sellers have seemingly the position well in hand for the present, but there is, nevertheless, a strong impression amongst

consumers that the market has been unduly inflated, and must be sooner or later corrected.

OPIMUM.—The spot value of usual Turkey druggists' quality is unchanged at 2s. 3d. per unit. Arrivals comprise £1,300 from Turkey, part of which has been disposed of.

PEPPER has been quiet, fair black Singapore on the spot closing at 1s. 4d. per lb.; to arrive, sellers quote October-December shipment at 1s. 4d., and January-March at 1s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 4½d. spot; to arrive, October-December shipment has been sold at 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4¾d., and January-March at 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 5¾d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 5d. spot and January-March shipment 156s. c.i.f. Alleppy is 1s. 4¾d. spot, and January-March shipment 155s. c.i.f. White Muntok is steady at 2s. 1d.; sales to arrive include October-December at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. c.i.f., and January-March at 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is quiet and easier at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and for October-November shipment 67s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

PLATINUM.—The market is rather firmer, with refined metal ranging from £13 15s. to £14 per oz., and raw metal and scrap are quoted about £11 10s. to £12 10s. per oz. The demand in America has been slightly more active, the official quotation there being \$72 per oz.

RUBBER is again dearer by fully ¾d. per lb. on the week. The buying reported in our last has continued, and large quantities of spot rubber have been purchased. The forward positions have responded in sympathy, especially in view of heavy "bear" accounts that have had to be covered. The market all round shows a much better tendency, and although prices are not likely to advance rapidly, there seems little possibility of any appreciable decline from the present value. Arrivals and deliveries last week were both heavy, and on balance there was an increase of 109 tons in the London stock, which at present stands at 69,660 tons, against 43,045 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and November, 1s. 5¾d.; December, 1s. 6d.; January/March, 1s. 6¾d.; April/June, 1s. 6½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The market is in a very unsettled condition, buyers showing very little interest, but prices keep fairly firm. **ANISE.**—Spanish is 49s., and Russian is firmer at 30s.; Levant, 33s. 6d. **CANARY** is unchanged: Mazagan is 14s. 6d. on the spot; Saffi, 13s. 6d.; and new crop Larache is quoted at 14s. 9d. c.i.f. **CUMIN.**—Maltese is 55s. to 57s. 6d., and Morocco 56s. spot. **CORIANDER** is in very little demand: Morocco is 34s. to 35s. spot, and 32s. 6d. c.i.f. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco is firmer at 16s. 6d. spot and 16s. c.i.f. forward. **HEMP.**—Manchurian is firmer at 17s. **LINSEED.**—Mazagan is firmer at 19s. 6d. spot, and 18s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. **MUSTARD.**—English remains at 30s. per cwt.

SENEGA.—Spot sales have been made at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb. The undertone is very firm, in spite of the fact that buyers only enter the market when compelled. To arrive 5s. 5d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SENNA.—The landings in London during October amounted to 318 packages and the deliveries to 277, leaving a stock of 1,818, against 1,042 last year.

SHELLAC is about steady on the spot, usual standard TN orange quality closing at 252s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 260s. to 330s.; pure button, 305s.; and AC cakey 240s. per cwt. To arrive, TN for September-October shipment has been sold at 222s. 6d. to 232s. 6d. c.i.f.; October-November at 217s. 6d. to 220s.; and November-December at 215s. to 217s. 6d. c.i.f. For delivery, the sales include December at 242s. 6d. to 247s. 6d. to 241s., and March at 216s. to 224s. to 220s.

SQUILL.—Good white continue extremely scarce, and to come forward this quality is offered at 35s. per cwt. c.i.f.

TONKA BEANS are very quiet at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. for Para, as to quality, and Angostura is 4s. 8d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH continues firm, the value of good white ribbon being from £28 to £30 per cwt.; seconds, £24 to £27; thirds, £19 to £23; fourths, £13 to £17; pale thick Persian, £10 to £13; and ordinary dark to medium, £6 to £9 per cwt. The landings in London during October were 138, and the deliveries 1,006, leaving a stock of 8,479, against 1,945 last year.

WAX, CARNAUBA, is quiet, with a steadier influence prevailing. Spot business has been done in fatty grey at 135s. per cwt. Chalky grey is 137s. 6d. spot and 132s. 6d. c.i.f. Primeira is 275s. spot, and 250s. c.i.f. for December-January shipment. Mediana is 250s. spot and 230s. c.i.f.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is steady at 85s. per cwt. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 82s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. is now quoted.

Essential Oils

An amalgamation with the object of preventing a further decline in bergamot at the source is stated to be responsible for withdrawal of offers. Cedarleaf is dearer and spearmint has again advanced. Penang patchouli is quiet and easier. Camphor oil is cheaper.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged with sellers at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. For shipment, c.i.f. to arrive, leads are 2s. 2½d.; tins, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; and drums, 2s. 0¾d.

BERGAMOT, which has been steadily declining for new crop, has improved at the source, and some importers have instructions not to quote at present. Certain brands had been offered down to 18s. 3d. c.i.f., and in the advance 21s. c.i.f. was quoted before offers were withdrawn. We understand that the position follows a report of an amalgamation between producers to prevent speculative market depression. Spot value is nominal at 22s. 6d. to 23s.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese white is cheaper in large drums at 55s. per cwt.

CANANGA.—Java oil is steady on the spot at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity and seller.

CASSIA on the spot is scarce at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a., and for shipment 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CEDARLEAF has been advancing in U.S. recently, and up to 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive is asked in some directions.

CITRONELLA.—The Java market has been more active during the last few days, several manufacturers having availed themselves of the low prices which still prevail. Low-grade oil, testing 80 to 85 per cent., is being freely offered for prompt shipment at 1s. 5¾d. per lb. c.i.f., but 85 per cent. oil stands at about 1s. 7d. Business has been done for delivery from January to March at 1s. 7½d. ex warehouse. It is significant that shipment during the last six months of 1928 is unobtainable at less than 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. Many of the distilleries in Java have closed down, and this is reflected in the sharp reduction of monthly shipments from the island. In London stocks are still fairly large, but they were bought at high prices and are firmly held for an advance.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quoted on the spot at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon continues steady, with demand quiet. Supplies, which appear to be short on the spot, are quoted at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.; for shipment 12s. 3d. c.i.f. Algerian is obtainable at from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.

GINGERGRASS.—Business has been reported on the spot at 7s. per lb. and 6s. 6d. c.i.f.

LEMON is unchanged, spot offering at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10½d. per lb., and to arrive at from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 5d. c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is quoted at 27s. 6d. per lb., but actual business is passing at less. It is stated that the end of the crop is already in sight, and a firm position is expected to be maintained.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is steady at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. or on the spot. Sales of West Indian have been reported at from 8s. 9d. to 9s., and sellers. Bitter is 8s. 6d.

PALMAROSA.—Bulk sales in original pots have been reported at 9s. per lb. on the spot and 8s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive.

PATCHOULI is cheaper in some directions at from 32s. 6d. to 33s. per lb. for Singapore on the spot. For shipment, 29s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

PENNYROYAL.—Sales of Spanish are reported on the spot at 4s. 9d. per lb.; up to 5s. is quoted as to quantity.

PEPPERMINT.—A small business is passing in American natural tin oil, which is quoted on the spot at from

13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb. as to brand, and to arrive at from 13s. c.i.f. to 14s. 6d. c.i.f. HGH is quoted at 21s. London terms, and October-December shipment at 20s. c.i.f. Spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki quote 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. To arrive, sellers of October-December, January-March, and March-May shipments quote 5s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f.

SPEARMINT has again advanced in U.S. current quotations, ranging from 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot at least 19s. would probably have to be paid.

SPIKE.—Spanish is selling on the spot at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. in large drums.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—Quotations from U.S. show much variation, but from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. c.i.f. is a representative value.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

GENERALLY steady markets continue to be reported, with business on a fairly satisfactory scale. Prices in some of the competitive lines are very keen. Bismuth salts have been advanced as anticipated. Citric acid is slightly firmer on spot. Chloral hydrate has settled down at the recently advanced prices. Caffeine is cheaper.

ACETANILIDE continues in good demand with prices quite steady; powder and crystals 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. for quantities.

AMIDOPYRIN is steadier with the bottom price at 8s. 4d. and 8s. 6d. for small parcels; prices may recover.

ASPIRIN.—The important business passing continues at about 2s. 3½d. per lb. for British makes; smaller parcels from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. Occasionally foreign is met with at slightly lower rates; but the quantity is very small.

BARBITONE is well held on spot at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb., and a slight advance is not unlikely.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) has met with good business with prices for quantities at 2s. 1d.; smaller lots up to 2s. 2d. per lb. Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. spot.

BISMUTH SALTS.—The indication we gave last week (p. 586) that an advance in bismuth salts was expected proved correct, as on November 7 a new schedule of prices was issued by the makers, showing a rise of 7d. per lb. on carbonate and subnitrate, 2s. 1d. on oxychloride, 1s. 1d. on salicylate, 4d. on citrate, nitrate and subgallate, and 1d. per lb. on oxide. The following are the new rates:—

	4 lb. and under	Over 4 lb. and up to 7 lb.	Under one cwt.	One cwt.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Bismuth carbonate	s. d. 12 1	s. d. 11 7	s. d. 10 7	s. d. 10 4
" citrate	11 7	11 1	10 1	9 10
" nitrate-cryst.	7 10	7 4	6 4	6 1
" oxide	15 7	15 1	14 1	13 10
" salicylate	11 7	11 1	10 1	9 10
" subchloride	15 7	15 1	14 1	13 10
" subgallate	9 10	9 4	8 4	8 1
" subnitrate	10 1	9 7	8 7	8 4

Contracts are subject to a rise and fall clause.

These prices are subject to an undertaking on the part of the buyers not to re-sell at prices and terms below the scale for such quantities current at the time the re-sale is made.

For sales for prompt delivery or for contracts of not less than 2 cwt. assorted, or otherwise, if completed or paid for within 3 months a rebate of 3d. per lb. off the above prices is allowed.

Liq. bismuthi et ammon. cit. P.B. is now 1s. 1d. per lb., and 12 W. qts. 1s.

BROMIDES are substantially unchanged throughout with a fair volume of business passing at keen prices; dealers' ammonium from 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8½d.; granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for quantities. British makers' prices:—Ammonium, 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 2½d.; granular, 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.

CAFFEINE is cheaper, pure crystals offering at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity; citrate is 5s. 8d. to 6s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is unchanged with normal business passing, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty paid crystals).—Continental, to arrive, would be about 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per lb.

British make is quoted at about 3s. 3d. and 3s. 4d. for small lots.

CINCHONIDINE.—The pure alkaloid is quoted at 2s. 3d. per oz., the sulphate at 1s. 6d., and salicylate at 3s. per oz. in 100-oz. tins.

CINCHONINE.—The pure alkaloid is quoted at 1s. 4d. per oz., bihydrochloride at 1s. 6d., hydrochloride at 11d., and sulphate at 10d. per oz. in 100-oz. tins.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—The market is still far from active, but prices are inclined to move up to 1s. 7d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign from second-hand on spot. Supplies are limited, while makers' prices are fully up to the figures quoted above.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) continues to be quoted at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., with the market quiet.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is unchanged with little doing; quoted from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

EMETINE SALTS are cheaper. Makers quote the pure alkaloid at 140s. per oz., hydrobromide at 85s., and hydrochloride at 85s. per oz. Emetine bismuth iodide is 45s. per oz.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is quiet, but prices are steady at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—A good deal of business continues, but prices are very keenly cut for large orders; quoted from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE continues very steady on a short spot supply; dealers' prices are from 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb., and 3s. 2d. for small parcels.

LACTIC ACID is steady at unchanged prices; B.P., from 2s. 6d. per lb.; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store.

LITHIUM CARBONATE is rather cheaper at from 6s. 6d.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues very quiet at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for quantities.

METHYL SULPHONAL is very steady with the bottom price at 8s. 9d. per lb.; 9s. asked for small parcels.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is moderately active at steady prices; quoted from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged; quantities in carboys, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; in bottles, from 1s. 3d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—There is exceedingly keen competition for any important business; quoted at about 2s. 6d. per lb., with slightly less for substantial business; 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. for smaller parcels.

PHENAZONE is unchanged on a steady market with fair business moving; dealers quote from 4s. per lb.; smaller lots from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is very steady now that most of the second-hand lots have been cleared; half-ton, 6s. 6d.; 2 cwt., 6s. 8d.; small lots, 6s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) remains idle; quoted at about 6½d. per lb. in drums. The key industry exemption order is expected within the next ten days.

RESORCIN is also neglected for the time being, pending the issue of the key industry duty exemption order, which is expected shortly; quoted from 3s. 9d. to 4s.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) remains quiet and unchanged at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for quantities.

SALOL is steady but quiet; crystals, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per lb.; and 1d. per lb. more for powder.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—A fair volume of business is being done in foreign powder at 1s. 7d. per lb., and a shade less for large quantities.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is of little interest; dealers quote from 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) is unchanged; Continental, in quantities, crystals, 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 7d. per lb.; other Continental brands are much dearer.

SULPHONAL is rather scarce on spot and prices are tending upwards to at least 7s. 3d. per lb.; 7s. has been refused for small lots.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) shows no change after a further week of poor business; second-hand foreign is offered at from about 1s. 2½d. per lb., and a shade less for large quantities.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains slow of sale, dealers quoting from 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL is unchanged with the market distinctly quiet; fine white synthetic offered at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 9.

A FAIR volume of business in some lines continues, with prices steadily maintained. Cornish arsenic remains very dull; cream of tartar is easier on a slack market. Chlorates remain very quiet. Formaldehyde, formic acid and acetic acid are bright features.

ACETIC ACID continues quite steady, with a good volume of business moving: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £57 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE meets with a steady demand at unchanged rates: B.G.S., in drums, £59 to £62 per ton, ex store.

ALUM has met with occasional inquiry, with spot parcels offering at about £8 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

ANMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has been quiet, except for the usual routine spot business in small lots: 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, 9d. to 11d. per lb., carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE continues very steady, and dealers are doing fair business: grey galvanising, £22 per ton, in casks, ex store; less for contracts.

ARSENIO.—New business is obviously kept down by the continued restricted offers on the part of the Cornish mines, but demand has been quieter lately, and sellers' views are about maintained, ranging from £18 5s. to £18 10s., f.o.r. mines, for 99 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR has remained dull, and prices are inclined to be easier at about 93s. to 94s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for quantities of foreign powder.

FORMALDEHYDE is bright; prices are steady for 40 per cent. by volume at £39 per ton, ex store.

FORMIC ACID has met with a steady demand: 85 per cent., in carboys, is £46 per ton, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT is meeting with more inquiry: spot, commercial quality, £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store; cheapest prices for quantities to arrive.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is unchanged, with the market quiet, except for small spot business, for which quotations are about 12s. per gallon for best quality, and slightly less for quantities.

OXALIC ACID continues in fair request at about £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot lots from 3½d. lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC is unchanged, but business is by no means brisk: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE continues to meet with fair inquiry, with dealers' quotations steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains very slow of sale, and prices for quantities of imported powder are cheap at 2½d. per lb.; small parcels on spot from 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE remains quiet: commercial quality, in two-owt. drums, is 5½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is moving in better volume at 6½d. to 7d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SODIUM ACETATE continues very firm, with a good demand, while supplies on spot are limited: quoted from £19 to £20 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains very slow of sale, with quantities of powder down to 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; spot parcels of small lots, from 3d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE shows no change, with the market subdued: dealers quote pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs at £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s.; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch on a more active market is firm at unchanged prices. Creosote oil is active and dearer. Cresylic acid is firmer for all grades. Pyridine is easier. Other products unchanged, with the markets rather quiet. ANILINE OIL continues unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is steady at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETA-NAPHTHOL is very steady and bright at 10d. per lb., carriage paid, for quantities. TOLUOL remains quiet and unsteady: commercial 90's, 1s. 7d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is very slow of sale: pure, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; commercial, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, at works. CREOSOTE OIL is dearer on a very active and firm market; ex works, 8½d. f.o.b., 9d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—A moderate business is being done at current rates, and, generally speaking, the price is round about 8d. per lb., in bulk packing, f.o.b., for 39° to 40° C. ordinary ice crystals. CRESYLIC ACID.—Prices of all grades are certainly distinctly firmer, and the following quotations apply to-day: Pale, 2s. 7d. per gallon; refined, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per gallon; pure B.P., 4s. 3d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is moving now and again, with imported flakes and balls at £17 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is

steady as quoted, in small lots at £46 per ton, in drums, ex store. PYRIDINE is easier on a dull market at about 5s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b.

Fixed Oils, etc.

AMERICAN turpentine has now reached very low figures; linseed oil is steady on the week. Palm oils are firm and active. Castor oils are easier and quiet. Acid oils continue firm. Business generally has been on fair lines. ACID OILS.

—Prices show some fluctuation, with the market firm: coconut and/or palm kernel, 33s. 3d.; groundnut, 32s. 9d.; soya, 29s. spot. CASTOR has remained quiet, with prices for all grades slightly easier: pharmaceutical, 51s. 6d.; first pressings, 46s. 6d.; second pressings, 44s. 6d., ex mills, Hull, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is steady but rather quieter: deodorised, 48s., spot; Ceylon, 41s. 9d., c.i.f.; Cochin, 52s., c.i.f. COTTON is unsettled, and business has been slow: deodorised, 45s. 6d.; common edible, 43s. 6d.; soapmaking, 41s. 9d.; crude, about 36s., spot. GROUNDNUT.

—Prices are maintained on a steady market: deodorised, spot, 52s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 48s., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL continues steady at unchanged prices: deodorised, 46s.; crude, about 41s. 6d., spot. PALM has been firm all the week, with more business about; prices for some grades have advanced: spot, Lagos, 35s. 9d.; softs, 35s.; mediums, 34s. 1½d.; hards, 34s. 6d.; bleached, 37s. 9d. RAPE is firm, with a good demand: refined, 48s.; crude, 37s. 6d., spot. SOYA.—Prices are steady as quoted with business fair: deodorised, 42s.; crude, 37s. 6d., spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).

—Prices up to the end of the year are easier, but the market is now firm, although business is still quiet. On spot, 30s.; November, 28s. 10½d.; November-December, 29s.; January-April, 29s. 6d.; May-August, 30s. 1½d. Boiled oil, spot, 34s. 9d. Hull, on spot, 29s. 9d.; November-December, 29s. 9d.; January-April, 29s. 10½d. TURPENTINE.—There has been an accentuation of weakness more or less in sympathy with weak American reports, while the check to the movement of fresh supplies has not proved so much as had been anticipated. Prices here fell to a new low record at around 35s. for spot delivery, and January-April at 37s. Last week's deliveries were quite good at 2,135 barrels, this making the total for the year 102,584 barrels, as against 94,773 barrels the corresponding figures for last year. Stocks increased to 48,757 barrels, and with the landings and afloats totalling as much as 11,150 barrels, the London visible supply makes up at 59,907 barrels. This compares with 41,668 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—There was a further fall in prices to the lowest point seen for several years, and rather more interest has become manifest at the lower level than for some time past. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America are quoted as follows:—B. to M. 16s. 10½d., N. 18s. 7½d., W.G. 21s. 6d., and W.W. quality 24s. 10½d. For parcels on the spot delivered ex-wharf holders are asking about 9d. over the above rates. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot remains quiet at about 79s. per cwt.

Key Industry Duties

IN the course of their latest bulletin, the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd., intimate that they have been in correspondence with the Board of Trade on the question of renewals of the Key Industry duty exemption orders, which expire in March 1928. The Association have asked if the Board are in a position to recommend the Treasury to renew the orders for a further period, to which the Board reply that they are not able to make any announcement at present, but will in due course investigate the position of each product. It is suggested by the Association that the indefinite state as to what the market conditions of these products only a few months ahead is proving very difficult to buyers and sellers, and of this the Board of Trade have taken note. Another matter dealt with in the bulletin is the question of "containers on loan and returnable." It appears that there are some products liable to Key Industry duty which, owing to their character, require a special and costly kind of container. In these cases it is the custom of the trade, both in buying and in selling, for the containers to be either "loaned by the seller and returnable" or to be supplied by the buyer—generally the former. For over five years the Customs have accepted the "naked" value of such products when assessing the value for duty purposes, but recently the department issued an Order to the effect that in future importers would have to pay Key Industry duty on "the cost to the importer of returning the containers when empty." The Association is opposing this new idea and have had discussions with the officials of the department. A detailed statement has also been submitted which the Commissioners are now considering. Should it be necessary, the question of taking this important point before the Referee will be considered.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Personal Element in Business

SIR,—There is no doubt that the personal element in business, which your contributor, John Croydon (*C. & D.*, October 29, p. 548), explains so ably, is one of the greatest assets the individual pharmacist can have. I have my doubts as to it working so well in a multiple shop; for one reason, the manager has a great number of routine matters to deal with, many of them connected with departments which have nothing to do with pharmacy, so that his time at the counter is limited, and he does not come into such direct contact with the customers as the ordinary chemist does. In the privately owned shop it is a usual practice for the proprietor to be at his desk at the front counter and, even if he does not actually serve the customers himself, to have a word with them, and customers like to see him there, knowing that he will see that they get what they really require. In some instances this personality develops into an implicit confidence. I once heard a customer say, when the merits of some article were being explained to her, "If you say so, Mr. X, that is sufficient for me; I have dealt with you for many years and have never been disappointed." Any pharmacist who can achieve such confidence may be considered to have dug himself in. But when it comes to calling this personality "good-will" it is a different question. If the pharmacist I have mentioned sold his business, what would be the position of his successor? Some very good businesses have been ruined by a change of ownership. One pharmacy I knew with a flourishing trade was sold and bought back again for half the price in little more than a year. There is only one drawback to this personality touch, when one meets the talkative customer who, on the strength of purchasing an ounce of pastilles each winter, thinks that he is entitled to monopolise the pharmacist's time indefinitely with a long history of his complaints and family troubles, and is quite indignant if he is left while other customers are attended to. Such people require very careful handling, as they are, as a rule, as talkative outside the pharmacy as inside. I have my own opinion concerning the usefulness of personal letters; I can hardly agree with the idea of sending an epistle inviting the recipient to call in to see one.—Yours truly,

EPISTOLAS (8/11).

A Pharmacist's Handicap

SIR,—Pharmacists have suffered much through the medley of poison laws with which we are now endowed. It would seem to be the policy of our legislators to tie us up so that we are now virtually slaves to legislation, and the present-day pharmacist has his work well cut out for him if he is to avoid the long, and often merciless, arm of the law. We have seen brutal penalties imposed for trivial and often purely technical offences. Yet "outsiders" may commit the most glaring breaches of the pharmacy laws without the slightest notice being taken by anybody. Confectioners may sell chlorodyne lozenges or paregoric lozenges . . . the street hawker may shout his battle-cry "Carbolic" until he is hoarse, and it is nobody's business even to inquire if these people are keeping within the law. We pharmacists know perfectly well that they are not, but we are too chicken-hearted to do anything. We have allowed the clinics and child-welfare centres to rob us of our legitimate trade in baby and invalid foods. We have allowed private doctors to dispense specialists' prescriptions for their patients. We have allowed the N.H.I. authorities to confiscate 15 per cent. of our hard-earned money, and we did not even heat a protest when they had the impudence to tell us that they may take more. Nobody seems to have inquired what had been done with the surplus funds. Are our rights under the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts also

to go? A customer lately handed me a bottle labelled "Jaborandi, Quinine, and Cantharidine Hair Wash," and bearing the name and address of a hairdresser. There was no hint or suggestion of the poisonous nature of the contents. This man had committed at least three breaches of the law. Are those responsible for enforcing the law hibernating, or have they abandoned the job in despair, that such a thing can be openly done in a London suburb?—Yours truly,

A. E. FERRIS.

London, S.E.6.

The Fleetwood Floods

SIR,—The Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, whose area also includes Fleetwood, make an appeal for help to all pharmacists to assist two Fleetwood members of the Society whose losses have been so heavy during the recent floods. In each case the water and sewage invaded the premises to a height of three feet and remained for several days and the task and loss which confronted them was heart-breaking. One of the pharmacists lives on the premises and had his downstairs furniture ruined. He and his family were taken out by a boat being backed through the shop and to the staircase. The loss involved is estimated to exceed £200 in each case. Those of us throughout the whole Kingdom whose premises were in a safe position during that appalling night of storm and terror can show our thankfulness in a practical way by helping our unfortunate brother pharmacists. Donations will be received and acknowledged by Mr. T. Durkin M.P.S., Church Road, Lytham, treasurer of the branch. The need is urgent and the appeal earnestly made.

Yours, etc.,

J. HOLDSWORTH, President.

P. HOGLEY, Secretary.

Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Pharmaceutical Education

SIR,—The fact that no comment has been made upon your editorial article printed some weeks ago referring to the future of pharmaceutical education emphasises the general apathy of members to the activities of the Society. Perhaps the custom of the Council to ignore criticism, based on the well-known fact that a man soon gets tired of talking to himself and eventually goes to sleep, has given the impression that it is futile to make any comments on its doings. But since you have returned to the subject of education and specifically invite discussion, I should like to put forward a suggestion that some modification should be made in the new regulations. It is unfair that every advantage should be given to the university student, and that the Minor qualification should be given to one who has failed in the degree. I should like to suggest:—

(1) That the Minor man should be able to proceed to the Major if he wishes.

(2) That the Minor and not the Major should be given to the B. Pharm., and thus save to some extent the value of the Major to the present holders, and at the same time keep one of the highest qualifications in the hands of the Society.

(3) That the Pharmaceutical Society should have some say in granting the Minor certificate to those degree students who have failed to pass but who have reached a "sufficiently high standard" to warrant their inclusion in the Register.

The Council has made a good effort to raise the standard of education, but the regulations need a lot of trimming before they can be said to be satisfactory, and it was a pity they were rushed through in the manner they were.—Yours faithfully,

PH.C. (8/11).

Insurance Prescribing

SIR,—The remarks of the chief medical officer on the subject of extravagant insurance prescribing, which you reprint from the annual report of the Ministry of Health (*C. & D.*, October 1, p. 427), endorse in every respect the criticisms which have been made by panel chemists in your columns, as well as at local meetings and elsewhere. On reading through the eight items which he quotes as factors in the increased cost, it will be seen

that each one of them has been brought forward for discussion time after time. The first one, lack of method, causes a serious drain on the fund, and particularly applies where there is a firm of doctors or where a doctor has one or two assistants; in such a case a patient may obtain a twelve-ounce mixture, supposed to be a week's supply, from one doctor, and then, attending the surgery again before the week is out, get a further prescription from the assistant. Similarly, it frequently happens that an insured person, besides a mixture, is ordered some powders or tablets, "one to be taken if required," and, instead of the half-dozen which would be ample to last till the next visit, receives twenty-four or thirty-six at one time; then, on the next occasion when he goes to get his mixture repeated, the doctor again orders another two dozen tablets; and this goes on repeatedly until the customer remarks: "What! more tablets; why I have got two lots at home now not touched." Then the absence of clear-written directions; this, with the exception of mixtures, generally means the absence of any directions at all. In fact, with prescriptions for lotions, gargles, eye drops, and external medicaments as a class it is very seldom that any directions are given. One wonders whether a lack of knowledge of the cost of drugs is really a factor, or whether it is an indifference to this cost; the majority of panel doctors also run dispensaries of their own, in which they use these drugs for their private patients, and one can hardly suppose that they dispense them in such quantities regardless of expense as they do for their panel work. The question of unlimited supplies of malt and oil has been discussed many times before, and, in my own area at any rate, I find that there is not nearly so much of this turned over now as there used to be. The last item, speaking of the principles of economy obtaining in private practice, is really a corollary to the one dealing with the cost of drugs which I have discussed above, and would apply to dressings equally well, as we know that no private doctor would hand out either drugs or dressings to private patients with the same disregard to cost as he orders them on the panel. But although we know all these things, the trouble is how to get them rectified. The regional inspectors have not taken action in a single instance up to the present time. The R.P.U., in their conference with the medical representatives, have agreed to let the arrangement, now supposed to be working, go on for the current year, and the chemists themselves are confined to making reports to their local committees, which reports may, or more likely may not, be considered and acted on. As, however, the chief medical officer to the Ministry of Health has found it necessary to make a special reference to the ways in which the fund is being depleted, it is possible that the medical authorities concerned will pass the hint on to the doctors, and so we may see some signs of improvement.

Yours faithfully,

ECONOMIST (3/10).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

Ammoniated Mercury Ointment

SIR,—When I prepare ammoniated mercury ointment with adeps. benz. it sometimes becomes coloured. Recently I used a base of hard and soft paraffins, and the ointment became grey. Can you suggest a reason for this, and how the trouble might be overcome?

Yours truly,

HYDRARG. (13/10).

[The development of a colour in ung. hydrarg. ammon. B.P. on keeping is a frequent occurrence. Usually a pale yellow colour is all that is noticed. The change is believed to be due to the action of the benzoic acid in the benzoated lard on the ammoniated mercury, and is more likely to occur when a lard is used which has been "benzoated" by the direct addition of benzoic acid. An ammoniated mercury ointment made with prepared lard does not show the colour change. We have been familiar for many years with an ammoniated mercury ointment with paraffin ointment as base, and have never observed the development of the grey colour to which you refer. Possibly some accidental contamination has resulted in reduction of the mercury salt.]

Legal Queries

W. H. W. (31/10) holds business premises under a lease at an annual rent of £45. This lease is about to expire. If the landlord grants a renewal, has he the right to increase the rent to £75? [As the premises are used for business purposes only, the Rent Restriction Acts do not apply to them, and the landlord is at liberty to charge whatever rent he can get when the present lease expires.]

Ward (31/10) asks whether it is necessary to enter in the "record of sales" book those dangerous drug preparations that are component parts of a prescription, but of a strength in the finished prescription lower than that given in the Dangerous Drugs Acts. [A "dangerous drug" is one that comes within the limits defined in the Acts. A preparation containing less than these limits is not a "dangerous drug" within the meaning of the Acts, and when dispensed on a prescription need only be treated in accordance with the regulations under the Pharmacy Acts.]

Digit (25/10).—Two brothers owned a war bond for £500, which was registered in their joint names. One of them has died; is any death duty payable in respect of the bond? [Death duty is payable by the surviving brother upon the value of the deceased brother's share of the bond. The proportion of the market value of the bond upon which duty will be payable will be determined by the amount contributed by each brother, if they bought the bond. If, on the other hand, it was bought for them by someone else, duty will be payable upon half the value of the bond at the time of the death.]

F. S. (31/10) proposes to run a Christmas sales scheme upon the following lines: To every purchaser of goods during December, up to and including Christmas Eve, he will present a numbered ticket. He will exhibit in his window several prizes, upon each of which there will be a number that cannot be seen. To the customers who hold the tickets bearing the numbers corresponding with those on the articles he will present the articles as prizes. Is this legal? [In our view, this scheme would be illegal as a lottery, and, if he were to put it into practice, "F. S." would run the risk of being prosecuted and fined. To be legal, any prize competition of this kind must introduce an element of skill.]

J. W. M. (4/11).—What is the best way to protect a proprietary name that has been applied to an article? What does the necessary procedure cost, and what is its effect? Is there any means of securing limited liability for a business otherwise than by forming a limited company? [Protection against infringement can be secured by registering the name as a trade-mark. The stamp duty on an application for the registration of a trade-mark is 20s., and a further 40s. is payable if it is accepted. In an ordinary case, a patent agent will effect the registration of a trade mark at an inclusive fee of about £5 5s. Registration lasts for fourteen years, and may be renewed for further periods of the same duration. There is no way to secure restricted liability for a business except by turning it into a limited company.]

Enquirer (31/10) is in the habit of attaching to accounts, of which payment is overdue, slips of different colours upon which are printed reminders requesting a settlement. The "strength" of these reminders increases each time a statement is sent to a particular customer who owes money, and the final one is on red paper and is worded as follows: "Frequent applications having been made for the amount of this account, proceedings will be taken if not paid within seven days." Is there any danger of liability for libel if statements, with slips of this character attached to them, are sent by post in open envelopes? [The only risk appears to be that one of the notices might be sent to a customer who had in fact paid his account promptly, and that the envelope containing it might be opened by a third party, with the result that the customer's credit was affected. Assuming that care is exercised in "Enquirer's" office this risk is a small one; but it might be advisable to send the more pre-emptory notices in a sealed envelope.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

F. H. Q. (18/10).—SELLING ANÆSTHETICS TO DOCTORS.—The prices of chloroform and ether are given in the list referred to; and as this is supplied to medical men, chemists should sell at the same rate. The chemist's discount on the list price is 10 per cent.

D. L. (19/10).—GAS-IGNITING COMPOSITION.—This consists of a cap containing platinum black or similar material, such as gelatinous alumina steeped in alcoholic solution of platinum tetrachloride and dried at 120° C. When a jet of gas is turned on to these materials they become incandescent and the gas ignites.

C. P. B. (20/10).—GLAZING BRICKS.—Unless the brick to which the glaze is applied is practically perfect, the finished article will be a failure. Thus, unnoticed specks of lime in a facing brick, when it is glazed, would cause the glaze to shell off. The materials used in glazing are very numerous. For temperatures near 1,000° C. they are similar to those used by potters, but for higher temperatures less fusible glazes are employed. The following recipes indicate the general type of body and glaze for general work:—

First dip		White body	
China clay ...	70 lb.	China clay ...	60 lb.
Ball clay ...	15 lb.	Ball clay ...	10 lb.
Cornwall stone ...	10 lb.	Cornwall stone ...	20 lb.
Flint ...	5 lb.	Flint ...	10 lb.
Water ...	about 10 gals.	Water ...	about 10 gals.

As except in case of dark colours the glaze cannot generally be applied direct to the brick, it is customary to cover the face of the brick with a "body," and then apply the glaze. Owing to the difficulty of preparing white opaque glazes it is customary to use a white body and a transparent glaze in the manufacture of white glazed bricks. Colourless glaze may be prepared from:—

Felspar ...	20 lb.
Cornwall stone ...	60 lb.
Flint ...	5 lb.
Whiting ...	15 lb.
Water ...	about 10 gals.

Salt glazing differs from other methods in that no glaze is applied direct to the bricks. When the bricks are sufficiently heated salt is thrown into the fire holes, and it automatically glazes the exposed surfaces. Metallic oxides are used for colouring purposes.

Elsie (20/10).—SPRUCE BEER.—The following recipe is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Bruised Jamaica ginger ...	4 lb.
Cream of tartar ...	8 lb.
Essence of spruce ...	2 pts.
Sugar ...	100 lb.
Water ...	95 gals.

Brew in the same manner as ginger-beer.

A. W. H. (21/10).—BRUNSWICK BLACK.—This may be prepared as follows:—

Asphalt ...	45 lb.
Linseed oil ...	6 gals.
Litharge ...	6 lb.
Oil of turpentine ...	25 gals.

Run the asphalt, boil the linseed oil with the litharge, mix the two, boil until hard on cooling, and add the turpentine. Superior qualities of black enamels are made with Chinese wood oil instead of linseed oil.

A. E. S. (21/10).—RED CROSS EMBROCATION.—The formula for which you ask is as follows:—

Yolk of egg ...	2
Diluted acetic acid ...	12 oz.
Oil of eucalyptus ...	1 oz.
Oil of turpentine ...	12 oz.
Tincture of arnica ...	8 oz.
Tincture of capsicum ...	1 oz.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ...	to 40 oz.

The title is as printed above.

J. B. S. (22/10).—FLOOR-SWEEPING COMPOUND.—A preparation similar to your sample could be made by mixing sawdust or expended tea leaves with sand and impregnating with creosote or other disinfectant. A little paraffin and salt is sometimes added, the following being a representative formula:—

Dry sawdust ...	10 lb.
Paraffin oil ...	32 oz.
Paraffin wax ...	2 oz.
Coarse salt ...	8 oz.
Sea sand ...	4 lb.

Mix and add eucalyptus oil 2 oz.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Early Medicinal Use of Malt

Malt was largely used in medicine before 1746, not, it is true, as malt, but in the form of diet drinks in which ale (not beer) or strong wort was the vehicle for the administration of different herbs. They were given in large doses for chronic, and especially for wasting diseases, in which the malt they contained may be supposed to have served much the same purpose as it does now. Fuller has a great many such drinks, and they continued in favour long after his time.—*Maltose* (3/10).

"More Honoured in the Breach"—

In the *C. & D.* of October 29 I read:—"Perhaps, however, the rule is not really more honoured in the breach than in the observance." What exactly is meant by this phrase? On referring to my Shakespeare I find that Hamlet, in commenting on the King's practice of holding revelry and indulging in dissipation by night, says, "It is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance." This I take to mean that it is a custom which one deserves more honour for breaking than for keeping.—*Ophelia* (31/10).

Assistantship in South Africa

In the correspondence referring to assistantship in South Africa (*C. & D.*, October 1, p. 437) I see it stated that the average wage for a qualified man out there is now £25 a month. In pre-war days—in fact about twenty years ago—the usual rates offered were £20, £21 and £22 per month for a three-years' agreement, the difference between the years ensuring the refund of the cost of the passage out, while if the man left at the end of the term he paid his own passage home. It was the considered opinion of most men who had had experience that £5 a week abroad was not worth so much as £3 a week at home, due entirely, of course, to the difference in the cost of living. I freely admit I have no knowledge of this cost in these latter years since the war, but I would strongly advise any man thinking of going out to get some definite idea of what it will cost him to live and to compare this to the salary offered. There may be openings abroad for men who are prepared to work, but in spite of all our troubles that still applies equally to the old country; the waster will fail in either place.—*Wanderer* (3/10).

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1877.

Hay's Genuine Ginger Beer

The ginger essence as usually prepared is more than half resin, and is itself liable to a certain acidity. Mr. Hay now prepares an essence from which the resin has been entirely eliminated, and as this essence mixes perfectly with any aqueous solution, it is itself a pharmaceutical desideratum. The ginger beer manufactured from this essence has the purest Jamaica ginger aroma, distinguishable as soon as poured out, and with no syrupy stickiness. It is a beverage fit for any gentleman's table, and ought to attain great popularity. The pains which Mr. Hay has taken to rescue an old favourite from disgrace deserve the gratitude of all who relished this renowned refreshment in their youth.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Medicine Chests.—The desirability is pointed out periodically, in the lay Press, of having simple emergency medicaments at hand, and the intelligent part of the public is thus introduced to the importance of keeping a supply of medicines and appliances for use in case of accidents or sudden illness. Most people do not know what to do in cases of trivial illness, and welcome advice. This is the chemist's opportunity to impress on the prospective purchaser that a medicine chest is a *sine qua non*. He can point out that the object of the medicine chest is not to supplant the doctor and encourage self-administration of medicine, but to prepare for or to supplement his work in cases of illness or accident, and that doctors themselves appreciate its value. The remedies selected should be for the relief of ordinary slight ailments or injuries. The chemist who wishes to make a speciality of medicine chests must keep them constantly before his *clientèle*. He must exercise ingenuity in fitting up the cases and in advertising them, and be able to supply refills. The replacing of supplies should be a constant source of profit. A circular giving a list of refills, with prices, should be included in each chest. The customer, when purchasing the chest, should not be limited to any hard and fast collection of medicaments, but should be allowed a choice. The arbitrary selection of remedies without consideration of the probable ultimate needs is to be deprecated, and the chemist who places in a box a collection of remedies haphazardly selected will probably discover, later, that he has sold something practically worthless. It is always possible for the chemist to suggest something forgotten. Folders may be printed giving particulars of chests and refills, with concise instructions for simple treatment in emergencies. Every container should be clearly labelled with the name of the medicine and its usual dose. Liquids should be in glass-stoppered bottles whenever possible, and the quantities should be reasonable. The requirements of the Medicine Stamp Acts must be borne in mind in wording directions. A competition organised by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1886 on the subject of a cheap family medicine chest resulted in more than seventy replies being received, and the suggestions made were summarised in the *C. & D.*, 1886, II, 167 *et seq.* (See Ambulance Books; Ambulance Cases; First-Aid Factory Requirements).

Medicine Chests, Ships'.—The scales of medicines, medical stores and surgical instruments to be carried on merchant vessels are issued under the provisions of Sections 200 and 300 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. Owing to the fact that these scales had become out of date, revised medicine scales for merchant ships were issued by the Board of Trade in consultation with the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal College of Physicians, the Pharmaceutical Society and three shipping corporations, and came into force on July 1, 1925. Some of the articles enumerated in the scales—filters, disinfectants, condensed milk and extract of meat—have to be approved by the Board of Trade (*C. & D.*, 1925, I, 311). The Board of Trade, after consultation with the Pharmaceutical Society and the British Trawlers' Federation, has recently issued three new scales of medicines and surgical appliances to be used on fishing vessels, to come into force on January 1, 1928. The full text (Notice No. 90) may be obtained from the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade. The formulas for the medicines to be provided were printed

in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 27, p. 275. There are special powers in the Merchant Shipping Act, Section 200 (7), dealing with the punishment of persons who manufacture, sell, keep or offer for sale, medicines and medical stores of bad quality: for each offence a fine not exceeding £20 may be imposed.

Medicines, Imports of.—Under this heading we include manufactured or prepared (including proprietary) medicines, raw drugs, etc., imports of which into the United Kingdom from 1921 to 1925 (the latest figures available) have been as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cocaine and cocaine salts oz. £	6,608 3,840	7,753 3,097	11,435 5,909	13,725 8,592	14,862 11,914
Morphine and morphine salts oz. £	909 832	189 1,106	4,803 1,891	107,445 30,927	16,014 5,022
Glycerophosphates lb. £	9,853 3,891	15,898 1,252	21,002 3,661	14,869 2,692	17,789 3,013
Quinine and salts oz. £	957,544 195,192	865,554 106,318	1,321,597 137,101	1,579,433 163,144	1,504,177 150,313
Acetyl-salicylic acid lb. £	287,830 59,252	113,219 10,142	125,805 12,180	77,852 7,900	122,421 11,620
Menthol lb. £	30,180 28,041	59,630 67,237	42,747 68,365	47,868 118,665	66,581 136,198
Phenacetin lb. £	54,807 13,287	3,719 585	13,347 2,803	41,932 8,356	54,496 9,339
Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan, etc. lb. £	24 1,084	13 578	131 2,814	94 2,278	81 3,126
Milk sugar lb. £	691,634 37,459	572,457 24,625	1,021,113 36,634	1,028,384 34,275	861,645 28,506
Novocain, eucain, etc. lb. £	641 2,842	245 689	2,845 6,183	2,177 3,394	2,773 5,120
Medicinal oils, n.e.s.* cwt. £	8,558 90,849	12,366 53,934	16,932 69,028	18,771 71,117	13,928 62,013
Ointments and liniments cwt. £	15,842 156,603	18,809 194,947	17,845 157,791	8,994 91,364	11,363 126,781
Proprietary medicines, n.e.s.* cwt. £	244,449	168,707	273,004	211,256	277,028
Drugs, medicines, other descriptions £	342,374	143,041	349,518	390,636	505,900
Ipecacuanha, cwt. £	689 33,291	429 14,922	809 33,095	905 37,558	548 25,940
Cinchona cwt. £	18,827 138,081	6,069 36,202	10,007 53,319	21,111 108,089	23,020 114,631
Nux vomica cwt. £	51,176 162,439	31,415 73,780	25,476 32,907	17,124 15,562	19,552 19,466
Aloes cwt. £	3,920 12,333	5,292 12,042	6,210 12,607	6,191 14,450	7,136 15,684
Ergot.. cwt. £	694 20,775	734 11,312	967 8,240	788 4,332	745 8,339
Opium lb. £	62,574 51,202	144,297 79,381	140,470 116,758	122,274 152,332	167,092 180,043
Senna cwt. £	13,630 34,508	7,774 17,732	5,015 12,987	12,953 39,517	12,103 34,138
Drugs, raw, other descriptions cwt. £	48,621 329,472	53,212 328,899	64,627 385,832	83,510 609,305	70,435 516,554

* Not elsewhere specified.

Melilot.—The melilot used as a herb is derived from two species, *Melilotus officinalis*, Willd, and *M. arvensis* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*). The *M. officinalis* is about three feet high, and has numerous spikes of small yellow papilionaceous flowers and obliquely oval hairy pods containing two seeds. The *M. arvensis* has obovate, mostly one-seeded, legumes. Both plants are indigenous to Europe, and flower from July to September, and on drying they acquire an agreeable odour of coumarin, which exists in the plant in the form of a glucoside, together with an enzyme capable of hydrolysing it. Internally the herb is used to remove flatulence, and externally as a fomentation or poultice to allay pain.

Melissa Oil.—*Melissa officinalis* is found wild on the North Mediterranean coasts and in Western Asia. It is cultivated in North America. The oil is little seen in commerce on account of the low yield obtained, but there

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

is a demand for oil of melissa, or "oil of balm," and the oil met with in commerce is almost invariably merely a distillate of lemon oil, with or without a little lemongrass or citronella oil, over the leaves of the plant. Schimmel gives the following figures for the oil:—

	At commencement of flowering	In full flower
Specific gravity	... 0.924	0.894
Optical rotation	... +0° 30'	±0°
Yield	... 0.01 per cent.	0.1 per cent.

Menthol, as it occurs commercially, is the characteristic solid alcoholic constituent of peppermint oil, from which it separates on cooling in fine crystals. Natural menthol is the product of Japanese peppermint oil, which is the richest in this constituent of all peppermints. About half its menthol is separated, as crystals, by freezing. The resultant liquid oil is known as "dementholised" peppermint oil, but it still contains 40 to 45 per cent. of menthol, and up to 12 or 15 per cent. of esters of menthol. The latter yield menthol by saponification, and the oil will then deposit more menthol by sufficient freezing. Commercial menthol, from Japanese peppermint oil, consists substantially of a single chemical constituent, which is normal levorotatory menthol, having in the pure form the following characters:—Melting point, 44°–44.5°; boiling point, 215°–216°; specific rotation, –49° to –50°. Traces of optically inactive menthol of melting point considerably lower than that of its optically active variety and possibly traces of other isomers are also probably present. The following so-called isomers of natural (secondary) menthol have been claimed to exist:—1. By the reduction of *d*-menthone, Beckmann prepared an "iso-menthol" melting at 79° to 81°, and having a specific rotation of +2°. 2. By reducing pulegone, Haller and Martine obtained levorotatory menthol identical with natural menthol melting at 43° to 44°, and having a specific rotation of –46° 40'. 3. By reducing the menthone found in oil of buchu leaves, Kondakow and Bachtshiew obtained a menthol melting at 38° to 39°, and having a specific rotation of +32° 37'. 4. By the reduction of thymol, Brunel obtained α -thymomenthol melting at –5°, and β -thymomenthol melting at 28°. 5. Wright claimed to have isolated four "forms" of menthol from the commercial substance. 6. Pickard and Littlebury, by working on Brunel's mixture from thymol reduction, obtained optically inactive menthol melting at 34°, and neo-menthol melting at 51°. The synthetic menthol of commerce is found in two modifications. Of these, solid synthetic menthol melts at about 28°, and boils at about 214°, and is optically inactive. There is also a liquid synthetic menthol. The most recently patented process is that of Geza Austerweil (1924, No. 220,953), for the preparation of menthol and thymol. The characteristic feature of it is that *p*-cymene is nitrated, the resultant nitrocymene is dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid (not over 97 per cent. strength), and electrolysed into *p*-aminothymol with a great excess of current, great cathodic current density, and protection from contact with air; the amino group is then eliminated from the product by diazotation and reduction, and the thymol is steam distilled, and after drying, reduced to menthol by means of hydrogen under high pressure, with nickel as catalyst, and with brisk stirring. Menthol can also be prepared by the direct reduction of piperitone, but it is always accompanied by a considerable amount of bimolecular ketone. A commercial sample ex bulk stock of synthetic menthol, made from piperitone, was examined by A. R. Penfold. He found that it was a perfectly colourless, viscous liquid, which solidified readily during cool weather between 15° and 17° C. It produced an excellent cooling effect, and had the typical menthol odour and taste. Its constants were:—Specific gravity 15° C, 0.9068; optical rotation, –3.6°; refractive index 20° C, 1.4634; boiling point at 774 mm., 212–213° C. Menthol is used for the same purposes as peppermint oil, when the powerful menthol odour and flavour, free from those of the secondary constituents of the oil, are desired.

Menthol, Natural,–Commerce of.—Japanese peppermint oil is principally used for the production of menthol rather than for flavouring purposes. The island of Hokkaido produces about two-thirds of the entire Japanese output. This is said to be due to cheaper land, lower cost of labour and virgin soil. An acre planted to peppermint in Hokkaido will yield 42 lb. of oil. When crystallised the yield of menthol from Hokkaido peppermint oil is about 42 per cent. by weight. Menthol from peppermint oil produced farther south, in Hiroshima and Okayama prefectures, is from 48 to 55 per cent. by weight. The total production of peppermint oil in Hokkaido and other parts of Japan during the past three years is estimated as follows:—

	1924 lb.	1925 lb.	1926 lb.
Hokkaido	990,000	1,200,000	900,000
Other districts	330,000	600,000	600,000
	1,320,000	1,800,000	1,500,000

Approximately 98 per cent. of peppermint oil produced in Japan is exported, either as oil or as menthol. Total exports of peppermint oil and menthol in 1924, 1925 and 1926 were:—

	1924 lb.	1925 lb.	1926 lb.
Peppermint oil	394,345	702,772	637,203
Menthol	358,967	559,664	705,371

The following figures show the imports, exports and re-exports into and from the United Kingdom from 1921 to 1925 inclusive:—

IMPORTS

From	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Germany	—	2,712	37	1,424	28
France	78	549	3,125	490	13
Japan	27,038	53,658	39,161	41,770	65,538
United States	1,564	768	120	4,184	—
Other foreign countries	—	1,863	304	—	882
Total from foreign countries	28,680	59,550	42,747	47,868	66,461
Value	£26,541	£66,949	£68,365	£118,665	£135,948
Total from British countries	1,500	130	—	—	120
Value	£1,500	£288	—	—	£250
Total	30,180	59,680	42,747	47,868	66,581
Value	£28,041	£67,237	£68,365	£118,665	£136,198

EXPORTS

To	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Total to foreign countries	1,150	2,595	5,592	17,112	7,006
Value	£1,194	£2,712	£8,709	£27,480	£11,158
Total to British countries	251	559	2,469	3,059	2,094
Value	£317	£829	£3,861	£5,323	£2,789
Total	1,401	3,154	8,061	20,171	9,000
Value	£1,511	£3,541	£12,570	£32,803	£13,947

RE-EXPORTS

To	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sweden	2,642	3,256	1,678	1,741	2,236
Germany	16,535	5,544	4,802	4,862	2,643
France	5,862	3,580	3,660	1,850	840
United States	15,592	29,848	13,616	8,896	2,156
Other foreign countries	6,350	6,045	3,505	2,967	5,651
Total to foreign countries	46,981	48,273	27,261	20,316	13,526
Value	£47,276	£56,052	£51,038	£50,215	£28,825
Total to British countries	1,025	1,201	1,180	1,564	840
Value	£1,252	£1,458	£1,774	£4,466	£2,090
Total	48,006	49,474	28,441	21,880	14,366
Value	£48,528	£57,510	£52,812	£54,681	£30,915



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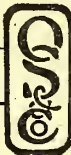
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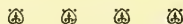
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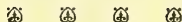


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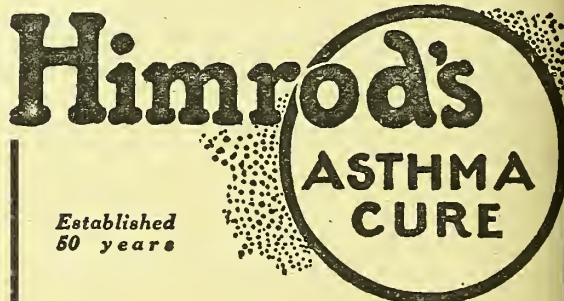
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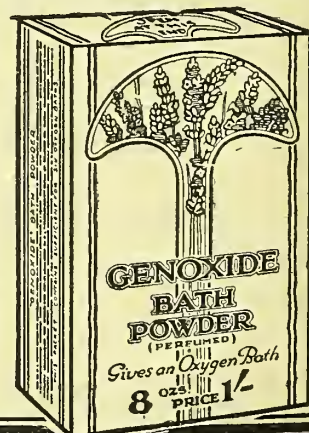
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	2/3 „ reduced to	2/-	19/3 „
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	8/- „ „	7/-	67/3 „
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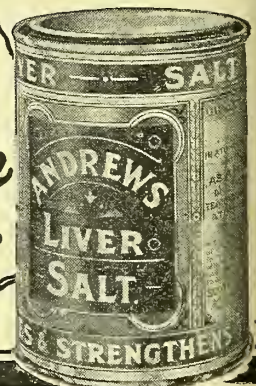
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An effective, absolutely simple, cheap dressing, for the cure of
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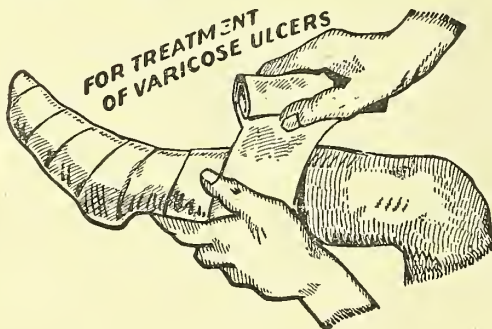
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Designed for application to Knee, Hip, Elbow, &c.

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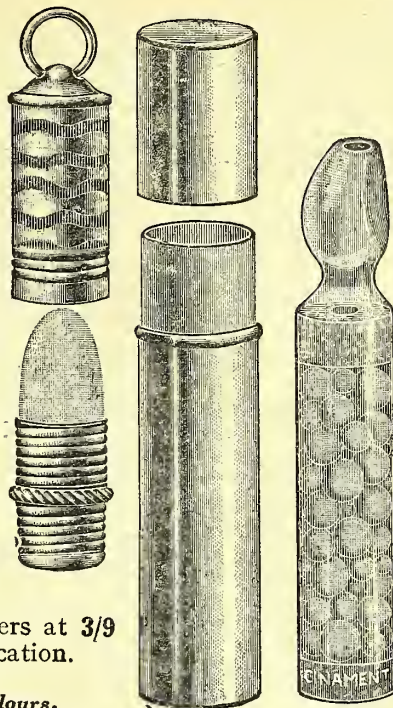
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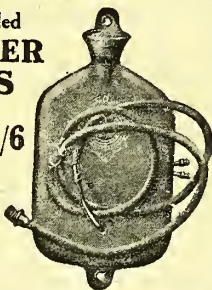
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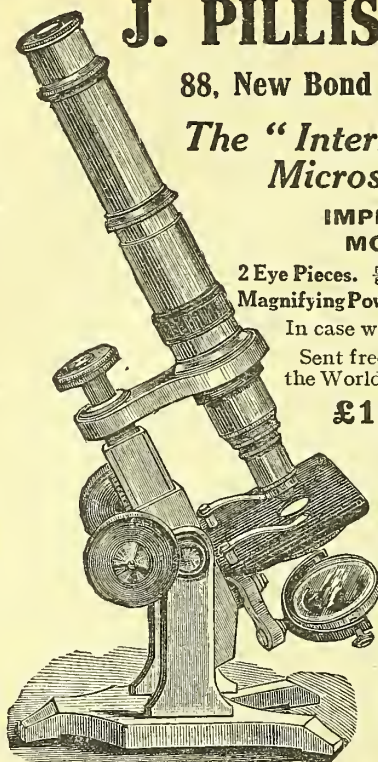
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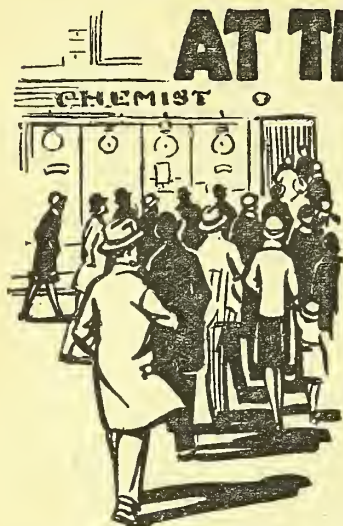
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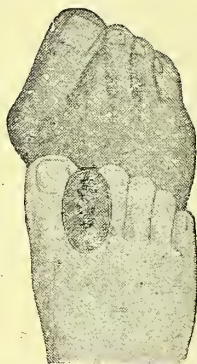
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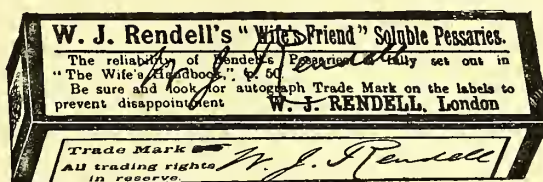
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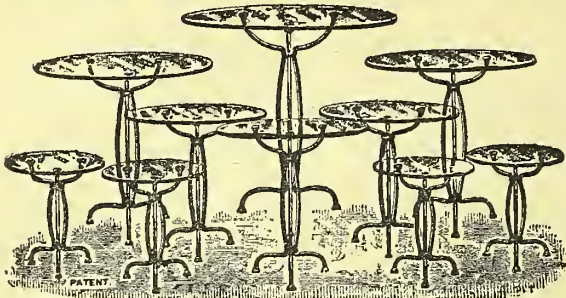
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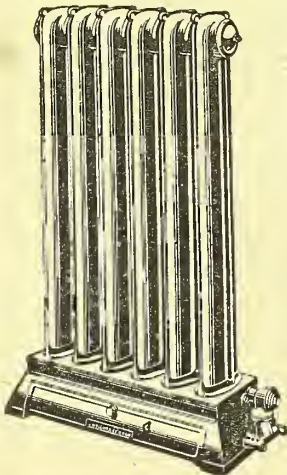
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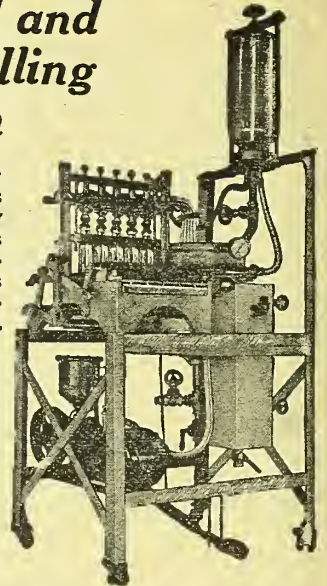
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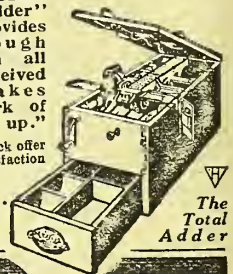
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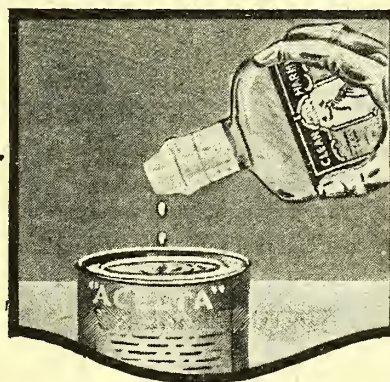
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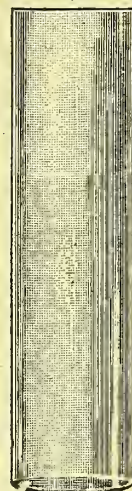
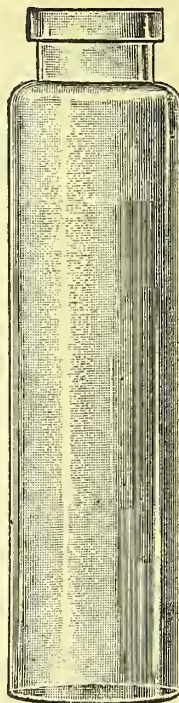
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